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Constantinus Redivivus:

OR, A

FULL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Wonderful Providences,

AND

Unparallell'd Successes

That have all along Attended the Glorious Enterprises of the Heroical Prince, *William* the 3d, Now KING of *Great Britain*, &c.

Wherein are Many Curious Passages, Relating to the INTRIGUES of *Lewis* the 14th, &c. Carried on Here, and Elsewhere; Never Printed before, &c.

By Mr. *JOHN WHITTEL*, Sometime the onely *English* Chaplain to the Army.

LONDON,
Printed, and sold by *Tho. Harbin*, at the *Wheat-Sheafe*, over against the *Golden-Tun-Tavern* in the *Strand*, 1693.

TO THE QUEEN'S *Most Excellent Majesty.*

August Madam,

IT being now about IX Years since I was first Conversant with Military Persons, and heard the Sound of *Drums* and *Trumpets*, as well in the *United Netherlands*, as Here, and in *Ireland*. And having

ving the Honour to Bear in my Body the Marks of Fervent Zeal, and Unſhaken Loyalty to Your Sacred Majeſty's; Which is, I confeſs, the *Principal Thing* in this World I rejoyce in, and value my ſelf upon. It hath ſo far encourag'd me, as to caſt theſe Unpoliſht Papers at Your Majeſty's Feet; Containing, an Account of the *Miraculous Providences*, and *Providential Succeſſes*, That have all along attended the Glorious Enterpriſes of His Majeſty

jeſty King *William*, for the Publick Good of *Chriſtendom*; But eſpecially of the *Britiſh Empire*, together with the *United Netherlands*, and of the *Proteſtant Religion*, as in the Reſt of *Europe*, ſo particularly in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, it's moſt Secure and Triumphant Seat: And humbly to beg Your Majeſty's Moſt Gracious Acceptance thereof. I cannot ſay of this *Enchiridium*, as the *Jews* ſometime ſaid to *Chriſt*, of the *Centurion*, (although

though it Treats of ſo glorious a Subject,) *Dignum eſt*, It is worthy that Your Majeſty ſhould accept it: But, I may truly ſpeak in the *Centurion*'s own Words, *Non Sum dignus*, I am not worthy to be Grac'd with Your Majeſty's Favourable Acceptance; As being Conſcious of my ſmall Abilities. Neither are theſe Fragments deſerving, for Excellency of Style, or Elegancy of Phraſe, which is not my Ambition therein: Since the true Adamant

mant is beſt poliſht with its own Duſt, and Heroick Deeds are their own proper Encomium.

I have not for my own part, whereof I can boaſt, but the Honour of being ſometime, the only *Engliſh* Caplain to His Majeſty's Army, in the late bleſſed and memorable Expedition; and of reading and diſperſing then ſome hundreds of His Gracious DECLARATIONS, between *Tor-Bay* and *London*;

don; to the Joy of all true Proteſtants, and Dejection of their Adverſaries.

To make no mention of my Service and Wounds received in *Ireland*, &c. There is no Man that hath endeavour'd to advance Your Majeſty's moſt juſt Deſigns, more than my ſelf, according to the ſmall Sphere of my Power, as is not unknown to ſeveral Noble Lords, *&c.*

May

May then the covering of the Almighty Wings, be ever ſpread over your Excellent Majeſties, and underneath the everlaſting Arms; may your Royal Perſons be ſtill moſt precious in the Eyes of all your Subjects, and your Forces proſper by Sea and Land. May you be bleſſed with an Obedient, Religious and Loyal People throughout all your DOMINIONS, and with a long and happy Reign over them, in Health,

Health, Wealth, Peace and Godliness; and after this Life, may Your Majesties be Crown'd with Glory and Immortality, is the Prayer of

Your Majesty's
most Loyal,
most Dutiful,
most Obedient,
Subject and Servant,

John Whittell.

THE Preface.

THE Author's *Principal Design is not here to Form a* History *of our Present Gracious Soveraign, who is the Main Subject of the following Discourse: Nor to give the World any Exact, or Minute Account of His Glorious Actions; Knowing well enough, that Task has been, and is, perform'd daily by many Abler and Acute Pens,*

who have already Engraven them, with such Fair and Lasting Characters, in the Adamantine Tables, laid up in Honours Temple for the use of Posterity: That doubtless they will be found there Brightly Legible, when Old-Time shall have Eaten out, and Effac'd those of Alexander, *and the* Cæsars.

And, that for the People of this Present Age, and of this Part of the World, there are few or none of them, but have either seen His Heroical Exploits, heard the Fame of them; or felt, at least, their Comfortable Influence, which, indeed, has proved Beneficial to all, but the Noxious part of Mankind; and such as, like

Fishes

Fiſhes and Monſters, Prey upon the Reſt.

And therefore knows well enough, that 'twould be Impertinent for him to pretend to Write a Hiſtory, in which, it would be altogether impoſſible, to ſay any New Matter, or any thing, but what has been already much better expreſt by others.

No; his Aims in this Eſſay, are quite different from theirs; for, though he hath been himſelf an Eye-witneſs of ſome of His Majeſties Greateſt Atchievements, having been with him in two Important Expeditions; and has already given the World an Account of ſome of the Chief Paſſages in

them; Of which, he bears about him continually some very Uneasie, though Honourable Marks: Yet, duly remembring, that he serv'd Him, More in Quality of a Divine, *than a Souldier in His Army; And that the Present Age Swarms with a* Race of Men, *that Attribute so much to Second-Causes, that they scarce ever look up to God, who is* Causa Causarum, *the* Author *of All; and so much Idolaters of Fortune, that they will hardly allow any* Room to Providence, *or an* Over-ruling-Power.

Therefore, the Author, *upon this Consideration, has endeavoured, so to Compile this* Relation *of* His Majesties Actions,

as it may be more a HISTORY *of God's Providence, and Overruling-Power, than of His Majesties* GLORIOUS ATCHIEVEMENTS: *insisting properly upon the First, as his* Text; *and upon His Majesties Happy Successes, and His Enemies Motions, as only a good Comment upon it; Needing (indeed) nothing else, but a Full and True Application: Being very sensible, that herein, He is so far from detracting from, that he much adds to that Glory, which His Majesty (without flattery) most Affects and Glories in; Which is, to give all the Glory of his Actions to God alone; And being throughly convinc'd, That His Majesty in that Point, is very much unlike to the Vain-glori-*

ous Monarch of France (Lewis *the XIVth*) *who Arrogantly Aſcribes all the Honour of his Succeſſes, ſoly and wholly to himſelf; as very properly he may (all things well conſider'd) becauſe, whereas,* King WILLIAM'S *Great Undertakings, are, All Men who love the Truth muſt own, really founded upon moſt Juſt Motives, and directed purely, to Noble, Religious, and Generous Ends, yea, even to the Common Good.*

The French *King's on the contrary, are Grounded upon ſo Wicked and Perfidious a Bottom, and tend ſo very much to the General Deſtruction of Mankind; that for all his Innate Confidence, being aſhamed to Attribute them to the All-*

All-righteous God, who knows his inward thoughts; he, with an Insolent Mind, Arrogates them very fairly to himself, for fear otherwise of being obliged to Father them upon a Worse Author.

But to come to the Matter in hand, the Design *of this* Essay, *in short, is, to shew the* Triumphs *of* Providence *over all Humane Prudence, in the late Revolutions of* Holland, *and especially of these* British *Kingdoms; and how very visibly the finger of God, has appeared in the Chief Transactions of His Majesties Life, and of our Great Deliverance by Him; by making so many contrary Causes to Concur, to the producing that Mighty Effect; and*

directing the Counſels of the Enemies, to ſteer their Veſſels upon thoſe very Rocks, which they had uſed all poſſible Endeavours to avoid; And thereby, to move all Good Proteſtants, of theſe Nations eſpecially, Earneſtly to Wreſtle with Allmighty God in Prayer, for a Long Preſervation to them, of their Bleſſed Deliverer; by Acknowledging Him, to be the Signal Inſtrument of the moſt High Lord, more than of any mere Natural Cauſes, or pretended Influence of the Stars.

For, though the Author *be abſolutely perſwaded, that* Miracles *properly ſo called, are, at preſent, ceaſed; yet, he cannot but Believe, with all Reaſonable Men, That,*

God

God Almighty by his Extraordinary Providence, doth ſtill oftentimes interpoſe, between both his Friends and Enemies, and bare natural Cauſes; in order, to bring about his juſt deſigns, of puniſhing or favouring them, and eſpecially unuſual Revolutions in Kingdoms and States.

And that theſe laſt Revolutions in the united Netherlands, *and* England, *&c. if well conſidered, in all their precedent, Concomitant, and ſubſequent Circumſtances, are ſuch very evident and infallible proofs of that undeniable Truth, that it cannot poſſibly but be acknowledged by all modeſt Men, who will give themſelves free leave but to think.*

This

This he verily believes any impartial and unprejudic'd Reader, *will be fully convinc'd, when they shall make due Reflection upon some Passages, particularly, those which he has collected out of some very choice Memoires, lent him by some Friends, who had more than ordinary opportunity, to enter behind the Scenes, and view the secret Springs, that set some of the chief Machines of those great Artificers on Work: So that, though they may perhaps have read the Story of the same Transactions, elsewhere; yet, they will however be obliged to confess, they never saw them before in the same Light, manag'd with the same Method, nor applied with the same Reflections and Observations.*

One thing he will only add, That if any well affected Perſon who is an Iſraelite *indeed, in whom there is no guile, ſhall think himſelf, or his Party reflected upon, when mention'd herein, as intended to be made Tools of, by ſome of the late* French *and* Jacobite *Intrigues; that they would rectifie that miſtake in themſelves, by conſidering well, it is not any where here aſſerted; that they conſented to thoſe Motions, nor yet, that they were actually put in Execution, though it muſt be granted by all, that it was partly done in* CORPORATIONS; *but only that they were intended to be made Tools of, as well as ſome biaſs'd Church of* ENGLAND *Men, and to be plaied both of them, one againſt another, in order to*

make

make way for their mutual Deſtruction, for the eſtabliſhing of Popery and Arbitrary Power.

And why, the affirming or proving of this ſhould appear offenſive to any ſober Man, that really believes, there was a moſt true, fair and juſtifiable cauſe for this bleſſed REVOLUTION, *the Author cannot well imagine.*

And therefore hopes, all ſober and unbiaſs'd Men of what perſwaſion ſoever, that are Friends not only in Tongue, *but in* Deed *and in* Truth, *to this preſent* GOVERNMENT, *will lay aſide all prejudice and partiality, and candidly accept his honeſt and well deſigned Endeavours; which tend only*

only to the laying open the Enemies INTRIGUES, *the cautioning Men of all ſorts, from being any more drawn in by them.*

To alienate, their hearts, even from all thoughts of accommodation with the French *Harpies, till their* Claws *be cut cloſe.*

To ſhew, the Moderate and equitable Carriage of our Repreſentatives, *in re-ſetling the ſhaken* Government, *the very Juſt and Lawful Grounds, and indiſpenſable Obligations their preſent Majeſtys moved upon; in all the whole courſe of their Proceedings, their Tenderneſs towards the perſon of the late King; and their exceeding great Moderation, and Matchleſs Clemency*

to

to all their dissatisfied Subjects.

To set forth His MAJESTIES *indefatigable Care, prudent Conduct, eminent Courage, noble Resolution and Constancy, and happy Success; in all these wonderful Occurances; and to do just Honour, to all other Instruments of our present* LIBERTY *and* HAPPINESS; *and yet, reserve and attribute to almighty* GOD, *the due Praise and Glory of all.*

As for those few Male-contents that are blinded, by the God of this World, and are Enemies to this blessed Government, if any Expressions in this TREATISE *displease them; he is not at all concern'd at it, let them look off it, and withall know,*

know, it was not calculated for their squeamish Palates; the Author being very confident, there are honest Williamites *enough in the Nation, to embrace heartily the whole Impression, at least, if 'twere three times the Number. And being no less assured, they are with all so generous and kind, that they will read this* Essay, *for the sake only of the Authors good, and honest intention, how mean a conceit soever they may have of his performances.*

Er-

ERRATA.

PAge 15. l. 2. *Artifcis*, for *Artifices*. p. 49. l. 25. *and fare*, r. *of fare and*. p. 91. l. 22. *is fat, if to*. p. 99. l. 2. *five* r. *fire*. p. 148. l. 15. *Convent* r. *Convant*. p. 151. l. 6. *Bavillon* r. *Bavillon*.

Con-

Constantinus Redivivus:

OR,

An account of the wonderfull providential Successes that have all along attended the Heroical Enterprises of his present Majesty, King WILLIAM the III. *Through the grand Revolution of* Holland, England *and* Ireland.

THE August and Glorious Heroe, who is the principal Subject of all our following Discourse, and also of the Love, Veneration and Admiration, of even the better part of the *Christian World* at this very Day, as well those of the *Roman Communion*, as of the reform'd *Protestant*

teſtant Religion; is lineally deſcended from the moſt Ancient, and Magnificent Houſe of *Naſſaw*; a Houſe, ſignally honoured and adorn'd, with moſt potent and ſplendid Alliances throughout *Europe*; and whoſe truly noble Branches have ſpread themſelves in ſeveral parts of *Germany*, that was graced about four hundred Years ago, with the imperial Dignity, in the perſon of *Adolphus*, Emperor of *Germany*, and Succeſſor to that famous *Rodolphus* of *Habsburg*; who, when a certain Man came to Him, to ask what he would give him to kill *Octocarus* King of *Bohemia*, with whom he waged War, anſwered, *Et ſi noſter hoſtes Octocarus, non tamen efficiet, ut prætergrediar fines Juſtitiæ atque Moderationis.* In fine, whoſe illuſtrious Family has flouriſh'd, in very remarkable and diſtinguiſhable Grandeur, for above a thouſand Years, as is Chronicl'd of it. How Prince *Mauricius* took the ſtrong Caſtle of *Zutphen*, and alſo the excellently well Fortified City of *Breda*, *March* the 3*d*. Anno 1590. How his great Grandfather Prince *William* of ever glorious Memory, after having ſurmounted numbers

bers of ſundry Obſtacles, thought indeed to be inſurmountable, and with a prodigious and undaunted Reſolution, Conduct, Prudence, and Conſtancy, laid the Foundations of a flouriſhing Republick, that now ſends forth Ambaſſadors daily upon equal terms to the moſt puiſſant Kings in the habitable part of the Earth, and even to the King of *Spain* himſelf, who accepts the alliance and aſſiſtance of thoſe his *quondam* Subjects, *whom not content to rule as ſuch, his haughty and impolitick Progenitors, ſometime treated as Slaves and Abjects.* And how his Warlike, Great and Famous Uncles and Grand-fathers, by the continued courſe of their Victories fixt and eſtabliſhed, the dear-bought liberty and greatneſs of their Country; by the hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, and the vaſt expence of their Treaſures, is amply ſet forth by many florid and learned Pens. Nor have even the Writers of their very Enemies ſide, been able to be ſilent of their Praiſes, and noble Acts, ſo manifeſt to the whole World: And therefore, we judge it altogether ſuperfluous to ſay any more here, on this Subject. *Nam Genus*

& proavos & quæ non fecimus ipſi, Vix ea noſtra voco. Our main and chief deſign, in this ſmall ἐγχειρίδιον, being only to ſhow how our preſent illuſtrious Prince, after that he had no leſs miraculouſly retrieved, not only the very Being, but even the proſperity and greatneſs of the ſame State; when through the Treachery, and ſottiſh negligence of its then Governours, it ſeem'd (as t'were to the World's eye) to be tumbled down to the very Foundations, and laid all in Rubbiſh by the thundring and ſurpaſſing fury of a more powerful Monarch, than the former *Roboam* of *Spain*; has ſtill providentially advanced, by moſt glorious and ſucceſsfull ſteps, againſt that formidable, and too much prevailing *Nero* of the *Weſt*, and alone given life to almoſt (if not) all, the efforts that have been made againſt his uncontrollable power, which elſe would like an irreſiſtible Tyde, or Sea, where the Banks are broken down, have deluged even all *Europe*. And how at length in recompence of ſo many hard Toils, and Perils of his precious Life for the Publick Good, the almighty Lord of Battels, particularly for the

the glory of his holy Name, and the well-fare of his ſuffering Church, hath by a ſeries of Providences, more wonderfull than all the reſt exalted Him, to a ſtation that's above many of his noble Anceſtors, and placed Him on the Sovereign Throne of the moſt Military and Formidable Kingdoms of the *Weſt*; and beſtowed upon him yearly, ſtill new and freſh earneſts, or ſpecimens of his having really elected Him, to compleat like the great *Conſtantine* (whoſe Sovereign power likewiſe had its firſt riſe in the warlike *Britiſh* Iſles) the full deliverance of his oppreſſed Children, and the Re-erection of his Church in a Triumphant State, both of Purity and Proſpirity, by (at leaſt the cruſhing under, if not) the utter ſubverſion of that *Babiloniſh* Power and Authority, which has been ſo long the Bar, which letteth the growth of the Truth of the Goſpel, and the right underſtanding of the great Myſteries of Godlineſs, as well as the Plague and Terrour of all quiet and peaceable Chriſtians.

This glorious Prince, I ſay, as if indeed God of his great Mercy and Goodneſs

neſs, had removed all humane Tutelage and Protection on mere purpoſe, that he might ſhew us and all the World, that he himſelf took Him under his own immediate and peculiar care and Guardianſhip, as a mighty Heroe; by whom he graciouſly intended to work or bring to paſs, ſome Signal and Extraordinary Deliverances to his own *Iſrael*, was moſt unhappily deprived of his Father (a Prince of a truth of moſt hopeful and ſurpaſſing Courage, Prudence, Piety, and all other very noble Endowments) even before he was brought forth into the World. Being taken off by that common Diſtemper, the *Small Pox*, in the very Spring of his Days, or flower of his Age; being but twenty four years Old when he died. And our bleſſed *Prince*, coming into the World not till ſome few days after his renowned Father's deceaſe, *viz.* on the fourth of *November*, Anno 1650.

He was verily obſerved in his tender Years, or youthful Days, to diſcover a Diſcretion, Moderation, ſweetneſs of Temper, and a Reſervedneſs, much beyond or above his Age. And his Prudence, Valour, and other Princely Virtues,

tues, increaſing daily with his Stature; He gave his Relatives and Friends, as well as thoſe about him, all the Appearances of an extraordinary ſhare of Courage, Conduct, and all other Diſpoſitions that could poſſibly be deſired in a *Prince*, in order to qualifie him: As for an affectionate Father, ſo alſo, for a moſt powerful Defender of his Rights and Country. And it is moſt peculiarly obſervable, that though God hath permitted ſundry mighty endeavours, to have been made by *Domeſtick Factions*, even from his very Cradle, in order to have oppreſt his growing Greatneſs, and ſeveral horrid and execrable Plots and Devices, to have been carried on with great Secreſie, both by them and the Intrigues of *Foreign Princes*, to defeat his grand Deſigns, and to bereave him of his moſt Juſt, Lawful and Hereditary Rights and Honours, or of his precious Life it ſelf. Yet ſtill (thanks be to God for it, and adored be his holy Name) the many oppoſitions and helliſh Machinations of his implacable and undeſerv'd Enemies, have been by good Providence made to ſerve even againſt their original intention, only to

his far greater Glory and Exaltation; cauſing his noble Virtues to be more ſeen in the World, as the Stars ſhine brighteſt in the darkeſt night.

For though the Faction of *Barnevelt*, continued and upheld afterwards by the *De-wits*, prevail'd upon the States General in thoſe daies moſt ungratefully and ungenerouſly, to deprive our accompliſht young Prince of all his Hereditary Dignities and Employments; yet at the ſame time, they thus took care to depreſs the Prince, they were ſo infatuated and blinded with inveterate malice againſt him, that they minded not at all to what Dangers they then expoſed their State or Country. To which end, they committed the greateſt Blunders imaginable in Politicks; for after the Peace of *Munſter*, fooliſhly believing they had no more Enemies to fear, but the Ancient and Warlike Houſe of *Naſſau*, whoſe greatneſs they conjectured, if not timely depreſs'd, would be a perpetual Obſtacle to their unjuſt and ambitious deſigns, of graſping the Government entirely into their own hands; they therefore raſhly and without any conſi-

deration,

deration, disbanded all their hardy Veteran Forces, and well experienced Commanders, by whose valour and hard toil, their Country had been raised to that flourishing condition it was then in; only for that very reason, because they looked upon them as too much affected to his Highness, the Prince of *Orange*; and this was done too, without the least care to procure, or provide any other old experienc'd Troops in their Room. Moreover, they gave the chiefest Employments in their Armies and Garrisons at that time, to the Sons of *Burgher-Masters*, or Deputies of Cities that were very raw, and not well experienced in *Martial Discipline*, being most of them such, as had never seen the face of an Enemy in the Field, and so as unfit to Command as to Obey. By which means it shortly came to pass, that when they were afterwards contrary to their vain hopes, invaded by a very subtil and powerfull Enemy, even whole Cities and Towns, though (of a truth) some of them were both Naturally and Artificially well Fortified, Stored and Furnish'd with numerous Garrisons, of at least four

or

or five thouſand Men a piece, beſides Horſe proportionable; yet yielded up even without the leaſt oppoſition, upon the firſt appearance, or ſummons of the Enemy, not ſo much as ſtriking a ſtroak, or firing one Gun againſt them. And thus *Faction* and curſed *Self-intereſt*, with private *Ambition*, having reduced that, but very lately, flouriſhing Republick to the very brink of ruin and deſtruction: It gave the ſore affrighted People of that Country a fair opportunity, for to ſee plainly into what dreadful Dangers or Quick-ſands, their new Hair-brain'd Governours (which were but of Yeſterday and knew nothing) out of mere Spight, and Malice to an Ancient and very illuſtrious Family, were now driving them and their late happy Common-wealth, and ſo inſpired them with Boldneſs as well as Fore-ſight at this time to apply a ſeaſonable and fit remedy, by the quick deſtruction of thoſe notorious *Domeſtick Uſurpers*, who had been the real occaſion thereof; and intruſting Him again with the recovery of their very much ſhattered and loſt State, who was the true genuine Iſſue of its firſt glorious and

fortunate Founders, and by ſacrificing his moſt ungrateful Enemies, to the very angry and inraged genius, of the poor injured Country.

Neither can it be fairly denied, but that the *French* King, even *Lewis* the 14*th.* himſelf, as great and mortal Enemy as he is to our renown'd King *William*; yet notwithſtanding by Gods over ruling Providence, (as he hath done ſince, to that in *England*) did, though the World knows, moſt contrary to his own Inclination and Intention, contribute as much or more to that firſt Revolution in the united Provinces, and the ſubſequent Exaltation, Grandeur and Glory of the Prince of *Orange*, than all other concurrent Cauſes put together; for having by mere ſubtilty, far over-reach'd thoſe ſelf deſigning States-men, that then ſwayed ſo much in *Holland*, and induced them by his moſt ſpecious promiſes, and alluring pretences, to ſtand firmly by them upon all occaſions, as well as in their late Uſurpations; totally to neglect (as we have ſaid) their old, expert, and harden'd Soldiers, and their frontier Garriſons; to turn all their Counſels

Counſels and Attempts wholly towards the famous *Orangian Family*, and the brisk Trade and power of *England*, upon the vain confidence of effecting which, the crafty Monſieur had already made them to build themſelves a fools *Paradiſe*; for he, all of a ſuddain leaguing on the contrary with *England*, attacks them moſt ſharply on their blind and defenceleſs ſide, and meeting with very little or no reſiſtance, from ſuch raw Soldiers, and totty headed Commanders, as he then knew to have the main Guards of their Garriſons and places, over-run their Country with ſo rapid and ſurprizing a ſwiftneſs, that he then forc'd the People of neceſſity to have recourſe to their laſt, but ſureſt refuge under God; to wit, the valiant Prince of *Orange*, and to reſtore Him whom their wicked and treacherous Guides blinded with Ambition, had before ſo ungratefully and impolitickly rejected. And ſo by half ruining a flouriſhing Republick, they gave a meet opportunity to his Illuſtrious Highneſs, to ſhew in the open ſight of the admiring World, the wonders of his *Prudence*, *Policy* and *Magnanimity*, in reſtoring

ring it to its former Power and Splendour. And withal, to let his ungrateſull and uncivil Country-men know and ſee, that the great Triumphs of their cruel Enemies, were cauſed for the moſt part by the wild attempts that had been made upon Him and his Rights, and that the doing juſtice to the ancient and warlike Progeny of the real Founders of their State, was the true and only way unto its Reſtauration. But the laſt lift that was given towards the advancing and ſecuring his Authority and Power, ſtill more and more in the united *Netherlands*, was, the diſcovery of the horrid *Plot* laid againſt him by the two *De-wits*, viz. *Cornelius* and *John*, who finding well that there was no poſſibility for them of ſtemming the ſtrong and violent tide of the Peoples great Affection, tending wholly to the advancement of the Prince, which was to them an inſupportable Mortification; they thereupon endeavoured to corrupt a certain *Chyrurgion*, with the promiſed Reward of no leſs than 3000000 Franks, or 25000 pound Sterling to take away his moſt valuable Life; which matter being diſcloſed,

cloſed, or providentially coming to light, and firmly atteſted, made out and ratified by the ſaid *Chyrurgion*; the fore-mention'd *De-wits*, were, by the great fury of the vulgar People (not content with the milder and ſlower Proceedings of the Magiſtrate) torn preſently all to pieces, and miſerably put to Death after ſuch a manner, as now all the World knows. *Namely, That they were hung up by the Heels in the Market-place, and being cut to pieces, their Joints and Fleſh ſold by piece-meal at great rates, which were carried away by the Buyers in a Triumph of Revenge.* And the Prince himſelf, not long after, moſt firmly fixt in the Hereditary State-holder-ſhip of all the united Provinces, and Captain General of all their Forces by Sea and Land, with much more advantage, than any of his famous Predeceſſors enjoyed it before.

Thus the Almighty and moſt wiſe Diſpoſer of the World, return'd the Malice and Wickedneſs of the Princes *Domeſtick* Foes upon their own Heads, for they fell by the Snare which they had laid for Him, according to the tenour of the holy

holy Oracles. *Nec lex eſt juſtior ulla Quam necis artificis arte perire ſua.* And thus the juſt Judge of all Men, and avenger of all wrongs, puniſh'd the perfidious and ungrateful; and at the ſame time, deliver'd the *Innocent:* Yea, mortified all the Foreign Enemies by his own *victorious Arm*, and rewarded at laſt, even far beyond all his hopes or deſires, his unſhaken Patience, and unparallell'd Generoſity, in having born ſo long a time, with a forbearance beyond *Humane Example*, the many baſe affronts, and injuries daily offer'd him by the envious and ſelf deſigning *De-wits*, and their upſtart party. Nor were the people (although they choſe him in a great heat, and ſudden fright, to conduct the ſhattered and wheather beaten Bark, of their preſent forelorn, and diſtreſs'd State, into a ſafe Harbour or Port) in the leaſt deceived, in their expectations of him. The falſe and miſguided ſteps of their late unhappy Governours, had now by the rule of Contraries, inſtructed them in a few moments ſpace, in the very beſt and right meaſures that could poſſibly be taken. And the furious alarms of

of the *French* Armies, had cooled them from the wrong *De wits*, into their right Wits again, and into their perfect Senſes, out of which they had fooliſhly by deluſive, but more ſpecious appearances been decoyed ſo lately. For our young accompliſht Prince, though made a General at two and twenty Years of Age, as his great Grand-father had been before Him, in the time of *Charles* the Fifth; quickly gave them ſuch fair and Signal Proofs and Specimens of his Prudence, Conduct and Courage, as ſufficiently Entituled Him to four of the moſt eminent Accompliſhments, that qualifie and conſummate a ſupream Commander, *viz.* military Knowledge, undaunted Reſolution, awfull Authority, and proſperous Succeſs; ſo that like the youthful *Alexander*, or *Auguſtus*, Nephew to *Julius Cæſar*, he was no ſooner in the Field, than ripe and fit for Action, and the moſt daring Attempts and Execution. Which he ſo fortunately managed, that He not only ſtopt a puiſſant, and inſulting Enemy, who till then, like a moſt ſtrong or violent Torrent, carried all before them: Nevertheleſs in a ſhort time, our young

young Prince changed the Fortune of the War, and forc'd the pride of Elder, and longer experienced Captains, fluſht and buoy'd up with continual Victories, to ſubmit to the more powerful and prevailing Aſcendant of his no leſs wiſely guided Valour, and proſperous Conduct.

And what was ſaid of *Alexander*, and *Julius Cæſar*, may not improperly be ſpoken of him, concerning his Deligence and Conduct, μηδὲν ἀναβαλλόμενος, i. e. *Nihil procraſtinans.* He never delayed or let ſlip any occaſion, as will moſt plainly appear, if we will but take the pains, juſtly and impartially to examine the ſeveral ſteps he has made, ſince he firſt ſet out on his *Glorious Progreſs*; we ſhall then in large Characters, *as bright as the Sun-beams, or in Capital Letters, more beautiful to our ſight, than Apples of Gold, in Pictures of Silver.* Behold, ingraven in every *Field*, and before every *City*, *Garriſon* or *Town*, where he has appeared, his matchleſs *Courage*, and providential *Succeſs*, ſince he firſt undertook to fight the Battels of his Countrey.

For no sooner was he invested in the Office of *Captain*, and *Admiral General* of all the Forces of the *united Provinces*, and was arrived in the *Army*, then lying near *Nienkop*; but, He put a stop immediately to the whole power of *France*, though commanded by *Lewis* the 14*th*. himself; and notwithstanding all their Numbers of veterane and well disciplin'd Soldiers, and expert Officers, He not only kept them from gaining any Advantage, but even repuls'd them shamefully with loss, to quit the attack they had made upon his Post of *Nienkop*; and compell'd them to retire towards their own Country, with such great Precipitation, as to leave behind them their *Spades*, *Shovels*, *Mattocks* and other necessary *Utensils*, and implements of the *Pioneers* belonging to War.

And soon after this, as if the very Restauration of the Prince of *Orange*, the true repairer of their Breaches, had already put new life and vigour into all sorts of People again. A numerous party, of about 5000 *French*, were twice repuls'd from the Walls of *Aerdenburg*; and

and besides their slain, forc'd to leave behind them, 500 Prisoners, among whom were, several Commanders, Officers and Persons of Quality. And all this effected by the extraordinary Valour, of no more than 200 *Burghers*, and 100 Garrison Soldiers, together with the small or feeble Assistance of a few Women; for while their Wives fill'd their Bandileers with Powder, the Children themselves carried the Balls or Bullets, to their active and valorous Parents; nor did the Citizens of *Groning*, with less *courage* and good *success*, defend their Walls against the *Bishop* of *Munster*, forcing him after having lain there a considerable while before it, with an Army of between 20 and 30000 Men to raise his Siege, after the loss of near half his Men, and a vast expence of warlike Amunition, and other Instruments of Destruction. To which, they were chiefly incouraged, by the confidence they put in his illustrious Highnesses good Fortune, and wise Conduct, and by the care and vigilancy he always took to supply them in time, with all manner of necessaries for their Defence and Safety.

Upon the Promotion of our renown'd *Heroe*, or more properly upon the re-eſtabliſhing of him in his *Hereditary Rights*, *Dignity* and *Employment*, that Great and powerfull Prince, and wiſe General, the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, wrote a Letter to the *States-General*; wherein he Congratulates them upon the Reſtauration of his Heroical Kinſman, the Prince of *Orange*, to the Power, Grandeur, and Glory, of his Anceſtors; adding withall, that he made no doubt, but that ſuch wholeſome and juſt determinations, would be in the concluſion proſpered from Heaven for the *Common Good*; more eſpecially, as knowing his illuſtrious Highneſs, to be a Perſon that truly inherited all the Vertues of his glorious *Predeceſſors*; and aſſuring them with all, that he found himſelf obliged by his Couſin's Exaltation (or more truly Reſtauration) to contribute his very utmoſt towards the Recovery and preſervation of what his renown'd Anceſtors had acquired, with ſo much Blood and Jeopardy of their own Lives. About the ſame time, our young Prince fully reſolving to remove the out-guards of his

moſt

most troublesome *French* Neighbours, gave them so suddain and fierce an Alarm, with a party of Horse and Foot, that without dismounting off his Horse all the whole Night, he never left them till he had driven them back again to their Trenches before *Utrecht*; and carried off with him several *French* Lords Prisoners, who were Hunting at his arrival in the Woods of *Amerong*, whom he sent away to *Amsterdam*; and so very courteously were they used on the way, that not the least offer was made by any to rifle them.

Much about the same time, he made sundry necessary and wholesom alterations of the Magistrates of many Cities, to the great and general satisfaction of the Inhabitants, who now saw themselves by that means, in a very fair way of recovering their former Peace, Glory, and Prosperity. And also among the military Men, several faint hearted Officers, received the due reward of their *Pusillanimity* and *Treachery*; His Highness being fully resolv'd to endure no longer that corruption of martial Discipline, which had brought his Country so very near its final ruine.

His next Action was, his vigorous attack of *Woerden*, then poſſeſt by the *French*, where he ſo very roughly handled the haughty Duke of *Luxemburg* and his Army, that attempted twice to relieve it; that he kill'd two thouſand of their common Soldiers, even on the ſpot, maim'd many of the reſt, and ſlew or wounded moſt of the Officers; in a manner, quite ruining five Regiments of their beſt Infantry; which Heroical Action ſtruck ſuch a terrour of him, afterwards in the minds of the *French* Officers at *Utrecht*, that they would commonly draw Lots, who ſhould be ſent againſt any Parties, where the Prince of *Orange* was engaged.

Thence after deliberate Conſultations, and due meaſures taken in a Counſel of War, held for that very purpoſe, he marched with an Army of about 24000 ſtrong, towards the Country of *Leige*, in order to fight, or at leaſt to remove the *French* Army there, under the *Count de Duras*, from the Quarters about the *Meuſe*; in which expedition, he had ſuch remarkable Succeſs, that though his Army was compoſed of ſeveral Nations,

and

and that his March was in the very depth of Winter, into an Enemies Country, and along very bad ways; yet he effectually removed that older, and more experienc'd General, *Duras*, out of his Poſt, or rather ſtrong hold, and hunted him up and down as a Partridge, till he retired to *Staſſemburgh*.

Terrified two ſtrong Garriſons to the purpoſe, and then return'd with the Priſoners and Booty, of two fortified places; and all this was acted in the ſpace of nine daies, with very inconſiderable or no loſs of his own Men; beſides the terrour he at the ſame time ſtruck, in the Biſhop-Elector of *Cologne*, who thought himſelf ſecure neither at *Bonne*, nor any other part of his Dominions, ſo long as ſo very active and vigilant a Chieftain as our Prince, was quarter'd with his whole Army thus near to him.

After this, having repuls'd the Duke of *Luxemburg*, who at that time by favour of the *Ice* and *Froſt*, had made an incurſion into *Holland*, towards the City and Univerſity of *Leyden*; in which Parts, and the adjacent Villages, he had made no ſmall Havock, nor committed

little Spoil and Barbarity, (theſe devaſtations of a Country, being the peculiar pleaſures of his Diſpoſition, which is no leſs crooked than his deform'd *Æſopian Body*,) and forc'd him to retire in all haſt, with the loſs of above ſix hundred Men, and no ſmall hazard of his own Life.

Moreover he moſt happily, and withall very expeditiouſly, recover'd from the Biſhop of *Munſter*, then leagued with the *French*, the ſtrong and well fortified City of *Coevorden*, accounted by thoſe who pretend skill therein, one of the nobleſt pieces of Fortification, in all the Low Countries; which place had fallen into the hands of that Biſhop, not long before by Treachery: But now was regain'd with *ſuch aſtoniſhing Valour* and ſurprizing *Gallantry*, together with moſt ſignal Concurrence of the Divine Providence, that though it formerly repuls'd *Verdugo*, the *Spaniſh* General, after a fruitleſs Siege of one and thirty weeks; and was now at this time, well furniſht and ſtored by the Biſhop of *Munſter*, with an exceeding great Magazin, of all ſorts of Proviſions for *the Mouth*, as well as Ammunition and Artillery for Defence.

Nay,

Nay, he had in it even then, a Garriſon of nine hundred effective Soldiers; yet was it in one hours time Storm'd, and retaken by a party only of nine hundred and ſixty, with the loſs only of ſixty of the Aſſailants; as the Hiſtory of thoſe Wars moſt plainly demonſtrates.

Whereas quite contrary to what happens, almoſt in all other Seiges, there was ſlain one hundred and fifty of the Defendants, beſides Officers, and four hundred and thirty taken Priſoners, among whom, alſo were many Officers, the reſt eſcaping out of the Town, when they perceived that it was abſolutely loſt.

The conſequence of the regaining this important Place, was ſo exceeding great, as to caſt the Enemies then very much down, and put them into ſuch a dreadfull Conſternation, that preſently after that, they deſerted ſeveral of their Garriſons, even upon the firſt news of it, and diſpers'd themſelves here and there, every man being glad to ſhift for himſelf.

Whereas on the contrary, it redounded ſo very much unto the Reputation of

our

our illustrious Prince, and so exceedingly enhans'd his Estimation and Honour, among all sorts of People in *Holland*, and the united Provinces, that finding such a continued and unexpected Advancement, such a happy chain of good Successes, and withall so very prosperous an Alteration to happen upon his illustrious Highnesses being advanced, to the supream Management of their Affairs, they could not but attribute them to the visible Benediction of the most righteous *Jehovah*, upon the justice they had so lately done to the most ancient and warlike *Progeny* of their first and chiefest Founders (and without any Flattery, greatest Benefactors) and upon the most diligent, and vigorous Efforts of that Courageous and *prudent Prince*, whose Noble and Divine Talent, they had sometime despised and set at *nought*; nay, they themselves cannot deny, but that they were most grosly ignorant of his eneestimable worth, (like the Cock in the Fable, of his precious Gemm) till angry and provoked Heaven, by very amazing Judgments, rouz'd them up to distinguish and employ his *Royal Virtues*, and most *noble Accomplishments*. Nei-

Neither was he leſs happy in conquering Domeſtick Jarrs and Differences, than foreign Foes; but gave the World a moſt important proof of the *mighty Effects* of that ſparkling golden Authority that is gain'd over the very hearts of Men by Sweetneſs and Moderation, and of that grand Awe, Majeſty and Reverence, that is ſo deeply impreſs'd and inculcated by an unfeigned Affection, or undiſſembled Love. For when the mortal *Feuds* and *Diſſentions*, between the old and new Magiſtrates of *Friezland* were grown to that prodigious height and degree, that repreſenting the Sovereignty of that Province, they held then ſeparate, diſtinct Aſſemblies, and gave contrary Orders each to other, to the very imminent danger of the publick at the ſame time; and would in no wiſe ſuffer themſelves to be reduced into any good Order, neither by the Governour of *Friezland*, nor his Mother: yet upon the very arrival of the Commiſſioners diſpatcht to them, by the *Prince* of *Orange*, thoſe heats were ſuddenly diſſipated, and the Breaches made up again, and the whole Province ſoon reſtored to its former *Unity* and *Love*. And

And afterwards going himſelf in Perſon, to pacifie the growing differences in *Zealand*, He no ſooner appeared in the Aſſembly of their States at *Middleburg*, but their *Diſſentions* aſſoon vaniſht away, like a ſmoaky vapour in the Air, and all things thereupon were ſuddenly reſettled, for the defence and ſafety of the *Country* to the full; and general content and ſatisfaction of all Perſons, and his illuſtrious Highneſs's very great *Praiſe* and *Glory*.

By theſe Beginnings, having now given the World ſufficient Proofs of his great *Capacity*, in the Art of *Civil*, as well as of *Military Conduct* and *Policy*; He was called daily to greater and more glorious *Actions* and *Atchievements*: For not only his own *Country-men*, but even *Foreign Princes*, after this being ſo fully ſatisfied of his moſt incomparable *Abilities*, that they ſcrupled not in the leaſt to intruſt Him, with the ſole command of their Armies, and to adventure them and their Fortunes at Stake, in his moſt victorious and ſucceſsful hands.

Neither can it be poſſibly inſtanc'd, that ever he deceived their Hopes, or that

that kind *Providence* ever failed his Rocky and firm expectations in any occasions, were a full confidence was wholly repos'd in Him, and that he was well seconded by his Allies.

We shall only touch briefly upon some of the most important of the rest of his glorious *Atchievements*, passing by all lesser Occurrences and other Circumstances, but such only as shall be purely necessary to set forth in *Chrystal Characters*, how wonderful careful the good Providence of the Almighty has been all his whole life long, to present him with fair Occasions in order to Signalize his most illustrious and incomparable *Qualities*. How very industrious he hath been alwaies to cultivate those *Divine Favours*, not at all for his own private Ends, but meerly for the *Publick Good*; and how he hath been commonly attended with Successes, much beyond the Hopes of his greatest *Friends*, or *Fears* of his grandest *Enemies*, and the opinion of indeed the whole World. *Quid gaudisim fando*, &c.

To proceed then, though (by the watchfulness he was obliged to have upon

on the Motions, not only of the Armies of the Prince of *Conde*, and Duke of *Luxemburg*, but likewise of the *English* themselves; who at that Juncture, threaten'd a Descent) he was hindred from affording any relief to *Maestricht*, besieg'd the next Spring by a very powerful Army, headed by the *French* King himself in Person; yet upon *Lewis* the fourteenth's retreat, after the taking of that place, and upon the returning home of the *English* Fleet, after the last Engagement on the Coast of *Holland*, he soon repaired that loss by the retaking of *Naerden*; which although it had in it a Garrison of two thousand nine hundred and thirty Men, and was very well Fortified and abundantly stored with all manner of Necessaries, yet he took it in the space of four daies, maugre all *Luxemburg*'s opposition, and that again even contrary to the usual fortune of Sieges, with much less loss to his own Men, than to the besieged.

And not long after that, carried the great stroke in the no less speedy and successful Reduction of the strong and famous City of *Bonne*, the Seat of the Elector

lector of *Cologne*, then in the *French* confederacy, which was no ſooner taken, but that famous old General *Montecuculi*, who was a proper Judge of *Martial Conduct*, having left with him the command of the *Imperial Army* to join with his own; He with them both made ſo formidable an Expedition towards the main Poſts, poſſeſſed then by the *French* upon the *Rhine*, the *Meuſe*, and the *Moſelle*, that the *French* who wanted Men to re-implace thoſe multitudes of good Soldiers they had too profuſely ſquander'd away in their late raſh and inconſiderate Enterprizes, not being able to maintain Garriſons and Armies in both Frontiers, as the State of Affairs then required, rather than venture the loſs of the places, that compoſed the main Barrier of their Country, towards the *Rhine* in this juncture of Diſtreſs, and Conſternation, abandon'd immediately *Woerden*, *Herderwick*, *Crevecoeur*, *Bommel*, the City and Province of *Utrecht*, and moſt of all the reſt of the places they had then taken, in the united *Netherlands*; whoſe Example was ſoon followed by their Allies, the *Munſterians*.

And

And thus his Highness in some sence, out-did *Cæsar* himself, vanquishing his Enemies even at a distance, where he neither came nor saw; and forcing them willingly to submit, by the onely terrour of his *August* Name, and made them with a very mortifying reverse of Fortune, behold the period of their *Victories*, in his bright and rising Glory; which the most florid copious Pen can never sufficiently delineate to the Life.

In consideration of which, most great and unexpected turn of Affairs, from the very brink of irrecoverable Ruin, and Destruction to a formidable State of Power, Grandeur, and Prosperity, effected (next and immediately under God) chiefly by the Policies and extraordinary valour of the Prince: The States General as in Gratitude strongly bound, not only confirm'd the Charge, of Stateholder of the Provinces of *Holland*, and *West-Friezland*, in the person of his renown'd Highness during Life; but setled it likewise in the Heirs-male of his Body, begotten in lawfull Marriage by a publick Decree, Dated the 2*d*. of *February*, 1674. The tenour of which being

being ſo ſignal, and glorious a Demonſtration, of his high, and Unparallell'd Merits; we thought, it would be a piece of Injuſtice not to inſert, and no ſmall ſatisfaction to the Candid and Impartial Reader to Peruſe.

Friday, February 2d, 1674.

HAving taken into Deliberation, by way of Reſumption, what the Lords Deputies of the City of *Haerlem* Propoſed to the Aſſembly, the 23d of *January* laſt paſt; Whether it would not be expedient, that the Charge of Stateholder, and Captain-Admiral, of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*; and Captain and Admiral-General of the *United Provinces*, ſhould deſcend upon the Heirs-Males of his Highneſs the P. of *Orange*, begotten in lawful Marriage, as by the Rolls of the ſame Date more amply may appear; We, the Body of the Nobility,

and the Deputies of the Cities, in the Name, and in the Behalf of the Burghers, and Commonalty of the said Cities, have Declared, and do Declare by these Presents, that having deliberately Considered the State and Condition of the Government of these Countreys, as it was in former times, by the blessing of God, under the Most Illustrious Princes of *Orange*, of Glorious Memory, his Highnesses Predecessors; and particularly, what has befallen this Republick for these 23, or 24 years, last past, till now; we have observ'd, that this Republick has been afflicted with several Calamities and Disasters, as well Domestick, as Foreign, ever since the sad and unfortunate year 1650. That as to our Foreign Calamities, we have never been without Wars, or the Fears of Wars. More particularly, One most dreadful War, between the Kingdom of *England*, and these *States*; which shook the very Foundations of the Government of these Countreys; So that it hardly has recovered Breath, ever since the said War; and another against the Crown of *Portugal*, in the years 1656, 1658, and 1659;

1659; and another occaſion'd by the Intereſt of the Northern Wars. That in the year 1664, they had another New War with the King of *Great Britain*, and now this preſent War, more ſad and fatal than all the reſt. And that during the whole Courſe of the ſaid War, this Republick has been forc'd to ſuffer many Affronts from her Neighbours, to whom ſhe was before a Terror. That as to our Domeſtick Affairs, we have been overwhelm'd with Inteſtine Diviſions and Factions. That from the year 1650, to the year 1660, ſeveral Members of this Republick have had a particular Averſion to the Perſon of the preſent Prince of *Orange*, the only Son of that Illuſtrious Family; and that Others, on the contrary, have zealouſly maintain'd, that the ſaid Prince ought not to be ſo ungratefully abandoned. That the King of *Great Britain* being recall'd to the Government of his Dominions, and paſſing through theſe Countreys, in order to his Embarking for *England*, this Republick teſtified, as well to his Majeſty, as to the Princeſſes Royal, and Dowager, that they would take particu-

lar care of the Intereſt, and Education of his Highneſs; and to Reſtore him to the Dignities which his Illuſtrious Anceſtors of Glorious Memory had enjoyed. But that after the Death of the ſaid Princeſs-Royal, all Good will and Affection towards his Highneſs, was loſt, and no further notice taken of him; till of late, that ſome Care was taken of his Education; and that, at length, towards the end of 1671, or 1672, Great Conteſts aroſe, about the Election of His Highneſs to be Captain-General of the Militia of this Countrey. That we have found, by ſad Experience, that the ſaid Inteſtine Diviſions and Factions, have given an Occaſion to the Enemies of this Republick, to Affront us every moment, as knowing well, that they render us uncapable to mind our Own Defence, by the Violation of that Union, which laid the Foundation of this Republick; and which God hath ſo Miraculouſly bleſſed. And that the Differences which aroſe every day, about the Election of Captain-General of the Militia, and theſe Diſcords, which happen'd among the Principal Members of this Republick, were

were the Occaſions, that Retarded and Hindred thoſe Deliberations and Reſolutions; Which of neceſſity ought to have been taken, to Repel Foreign Force, and made us ſpend in Idle Diſputes, that precious Time, that ought to have been better husbanded. That the ſaid Diviſions were the Reaſon, that towards the year 1671, when the King of *France* openly declared, That he would make a War againſt this Countrey; we conſumed whole Months together, in Deliberating about the Election of a Captain-General; and whether to pitch upon his Highneſs; which time ought to have been ſpent, in providing for the Defence of the State. And that for the ſame Reaſon it was, that the King of *France* invaded this Countrey, by Force of Arms, in the Year 1672, and reduced us to the laſt Extremities, and hazard of Total Ruine. That therefore the Lords and States of *Holland* have deemed it neceſſary, as the only Expedient that they can imagin, or hope for, utterly to pluck up by the Roots the Occaſions of the ſaid Factions and Diviſions; to prevent their falling any more into thoſe

Misfortunes and Miſeries, to which they have been hitherto expoſed; And, on the other ſide, to acknowledge the Great and Glorious Services, which the moſt Illuſtrious Houſe of *Orange*, has from time to time perform'd, for the Preſervation and Eſtabliſhment of this Republick. For theſe Reaſons, the Lords of the Body of the Nobility, as alſo the Deputies of the Cities, have Unanimously Conferr'd, and by theſe Preſents do Conſer, in the Name, and on the behalf of the Burghers and Commonalty of the ſaid Cities, upon His Renown'd Highneſs, and his Heirs male, begotten in lawful Matrimony; the Charge of Stadholder, Captain, and Admiral General of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, with all the Dignities, Preeminences, Prerogatives, Rights and Privileges thereto belonging, without any exception or reſervation, in as ample, and in the ſame manner, as the ſame Charge is at preſent executed by His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*; And conſequently, that after the deceaſe of his ſaid Highneſs, (to whom, nevertheleſs, the States of *Holland* wiſh a long and happy Life,

in

in all health and proſperity) the ſaid Charge of State-holder, Captain, and Admiral-General of the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, with the Dignities, Preeminences, Prerogatives, Rights and Privileges thereunto belonging, without any exception or reſervation, ſhall devolve and deſcend upon his Heirs-males, begotten in lawful Wedlock. In purſuance of which reſolution, the ſaid Lords of the Body of the Nobility, have ordered Letters-Patents to be drawn up, and Sealed with the Great Seal of the Provinces, *&c.*

Upon the ſame day likewiſe, the States of *Zealand* conferred the ſame Dignities upon him, and made him Hereditary Noble of their Province; upon which enſued the recovery of all the reſt of the Places and Countreys yet remaining in the Enemies hands; which our Magnanimous Heroe ſhewed as much Prudence and Policy, in clearing from Abuſes, and Remodelling to their Antient Form and Order, as he had before ſhewn Courage, and Conduct in their Recovery.

Thus, did both the *French*, and the *De-Wits*, and their Upſtart-party, by thoſe very Deſigns, that ſtruck at the Ruine both of Him and his Countrey, by a ſtrange over-ruling turn of Providence, advance him to ſudden Greatneſs, of a much higher pitch, than that they attempted to diſmount him from; And his unjuſt Deprivation of all his Hereditary Honours and Dignities, became the occaſion of his being afterwards inveſted with more abundant Honour: Which he always ſtudied to make redound to the advantage and proſperity, and not (like his *French* Tyrannical Neighbour) to the Miſery and Oppreſſion of his Countrey. After this, the King of *France*, to repair his late Loſs in the United *Netherlands*, by regaining freſh Ground in the *Spaniſh* Provinces, falling down with his Power into *La Franche Comté*, and Maſtering that whole Province, before any ſufficient Force could poſſibly advance to hinder him; and being returned for *Paris*, leaving that experienced, and Renowned General, the Prince of *Conde* in the *Low-Countreys*, with a Powerful Army of his Choiceſt Forces, to watch the Motions,

ons, and thwart, if po.ible, the Deſigns of the Confederate Arm.. : which now conſiſted of the United Forces, of the *Imperialiſts*, *Spaniards* and *Hollanders*, amounting in all to 60000 Men, under the Command of Three great Chiefs, *viz.* General *Souches*, His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, and the Count *de Monterey*, whereof, the Prince Commanded the main Battel, and the other Two Generals, the Van and the Rear. There happen'd ſoon after, between thoſe Two Potent Armies, the moſt fierce and furious fight of *Seneffe*; wherein the Great Prince of *Conde's* Valour and Courage was every way Matcht, and his Conduct, and Prudence, in ſeveral reſpects, out-done, by a General, who was yet but a Young Beginner in War. By which means he put a check upon that Fury, which guided, as it was, with ſo much skill in a General, equally fiery and experienced; and back'd with a numerous Army of veterane Soldiers, fluſh't, and bouyed up with continual Victories: Had it proved ſucceſsful, as but for the extraordinary Prudence, Courage and Diligence of the Prince of *Orange*, it moſt certainly

ly had, would have overwhelmed *Holland*, and all the *Low-Countreys*, with a Second Inundation of *French* Violences, much more dangerous and remedileſs (as all Relapſes commonly are) than the Firſt. For, not to inſert here all the particulars of that Dreadful Battel, of which there are ſo many well-penn'd Relations extant, it is certain, on all hands, That the Prince of *Conde*, tho he before were averſe to a Fight, as being very loath to expoſe the Glory and Honour he had won in ſo many Battels, by encountring an undaunted and vigorous young Prince, of Twenty three years of age, and knowing his Eagerneſs even in that early beginning of his Mighty Career, by making his firſt Trial of a pitcht Battel, againſt ſo famous a Chieftain as the Prince of *Conde*, and by Victory over him, to open himſelf a ſecure and eaſie paſſage into the very Bowels of *France*, in order to revenge the Grand Injuries, both his Native Countrey, and his own Hereditary Principality, and other Patrimonial Lands, had received ſo lately from that Inſolent and Unquiet Nation; and reflecting on him-

himſelf, upon the account of the Civil and Foreign Wars he had been engaged in, not many years before, againſt *Lewis* the 14th, what ſevere Cenſures he would be obnoxious to, more than any other Commander, upon any Conſiderable Misfortune to his Army, which would have laid *France* open and Defenceleſs on that ſide, and would have been thought in him, a wilfull Miſcarriage.

Though (I ſay) for theſe Reaſons, that Great *French* Prince moderated his Natural Impatience to Fight; And, with Deſign to avoid a Battel, poſted his Army ſo, that he could not be any ways forced to it; yet, when he heard of the daily Claſhings of the General-Officers of the Confederate Army; and how much the Well-adviſed Meaſures of our Couragious Prince, were disjointed and broken thereby; and found, that upon their Deſpairing to bring him to a Battel, they were Marching to lay Siege to ſome important place, within their New Conqueſts; and that in their March by him, they were forc'd to file through very narrow and moſt difficult paſſages; Letting the Van-guards Politickly paſs, and

and ſome of the Main-Body too, quietly, without any diſturbance, ſome Leagues before; he thought he had then a very ſure proſpect, of cutting off ſecurely and eaſily, at leaſt, their whole Reare; and accordingly fell upon them, with ſo much vigour and fury, and with ſuch ſucceſs, that in a few Moments, he routed, and broke in pieces, all the *Spaniſh* Cavalry, and the Foot ſent to their Relief; who being ſo broken, fell upon the *Dutch*, and put them into ſuch a terrible diſorder, that could no ways poſſible be remedied by our brave young Prince; though it muſt be granted by all, that he uſed all imaginable means to do it, that Induſtry, Prudence, or Courage could ſuggeſt: And moſt certain it is, that had the Prince of *Conde* been contented with the ſucceſs of that firſt Action, the Victory was his, and the Confederates could no ways, at that time, as their Armies were poſted, have Retaliated the loſs to the *French*.

But the fiery General, of theſe laſt, being encouraged by the hopes of a Compleat Victory, as thinking the *Dutch*, whom he looked upon, to be very deſpicable

cable Soldiers, would never ſtand after the *Spaniards* were wholly Defeated, would needs make his whole Army advance, and endeavour to force the Prince of *Orange* out of ſome advantageous Poſts he had Seized, to ſtop the torrent of his Succeſſes and Fury, and make a general Battel of it; whereby he gave occaſion to our illuſtrious Prince, to catch his Lawrels from him, and by main Force and Courage, to wreſt the Victory from one who before had it in his hands, and oblige him to retire with the loſs of all the flower of his Army, under the favour of the darkſome Night; and to wellcome its approach for ſaving him from the diſgrace of a total Defeat, tho 'tis moſt aſſured, he had not at all miſs'd of his aim, but had ruined that day with an irreparable Slaughter, the whole Confederate Army, had he had to do with a Prince with the leaſt degree of leſs Vigour, Obſtinacy, Activity and Conduct, than himſelf.

And moſt certain it is, the Glory and Renown our Heroical Prince gain'd that day, is very great indeed; when ſo great a Maſter of War, as the Prince of

Conde

Conde was, thought it a glory not to be overcome by him.

And indeed the Prince of *Orange*'s Conduct and Example, must needs be confeſs'd by all unbiaſs'd Writers, to have produced the mightier Effects of the two on that occaſion, ſince if the Prince of *Conde*'s Behaviour and Example, kept up the Courage to admiration in an old Army, compoſed all (as 'twere) of Captains, as much uſed to Victory, as to Fight: That of the Prince of *Orange*, reſtored it to a Miracle, in men altogether diſpirited and defeated; and in a few Moments, made able Captains of thoſe, who till that very Day, were hardly Soldiers, and knew not what 'twas to be in a hot Engagement; and animated them with ſuch freſh Vigour, as to raviſh away a glorious Victory, from an Army of old beaten and long experienced Soldiers.

All the while this Action laſted, our undaunted Prince gave all neceſſary Orders, with admirable Prudence, and extraordinary Skill; He neglected no means nor advantage, he could poſſibly improve, oppoſed a fit and ſpeedy remedy

medy where ever there was occaſion, and charged the *French* ſeveral times at the head of his Squadrons, with matchleſs Bravery and indefatigable Deligence; he ſtopt even his own Fugitives, that fell upon him, as well as his Enemies; and rallying them again, charged with them ſeveral times a freſh; he expoſed himſelf as well as the Prince of *Conde*, more than the meaneſt Soldier, and Count *Souches* rightly ſaid of him, *That he fought with the Conduct of an old General, and the Courage of a* Cæſar.

His very Enemies ſaid of Him, that if their Prince of *Conde* had multiplied himſelf, he had met the Prince of *Orange* every were; and the Prince of *Conde* himſelf ſpeaking of him, with admiration, ſaid, *That he had behaved himſelf in every thing like an old Captain, excepting his expoſing himſelf unto too many Dangers, wherein he ſaid, he had Acted like a young Man; though as old, as himſelf was, he was as guilty of the ſame fault, as he, and had committed more Blunders in Conduct.*

In fine, the *French* Prince was glad to leave him the Field of Battel, and Retire, and

and was so very cautious after that, of venturing another Engagement with him, though after both Armies were well refresht and recruited, that he declin'd it by all the waies and means he could possible, and contented himself thence forwards with observing only his Adversaries motions, and covering the Conquests and Frontiers of *France*, against him, which was the main design of our redoubted Prince, could he have found so ready a Compliance, from the other confederate Generals, as was absolutely necessary for so great an Enterprise; however finding he could not draw the Prince of *Conde*, to any more Battels, he laid a Siege to *Oudenard*, with intent to draw the *French* out of their Re-trenchments to its Relief. Accordingly the Stratagem took so far, that the Prince of *Conde* having strengthened himself with some Detachments of fresh Forces, brought him by the Marshal *D' Humiers*, marching to attempt its Succour, the Prince of *Orange*, presently summoning a Council of War, advised the Confederates to march with him immediately out of the Lines, and attack the *French*, while

while they were now weary with their long and hard March; which, had they done in all probability and appearance, he had obtain'd a glorious Victory over them; and the Prince of *Conde* was ſo ſenſible of the certainty of the meaſures his Enemy had adviſed, that when upon the news they were broken, by the ill tim'd oppoſition of Count *Souches*, and the Imperaliſts, and a *French* Officer took occaſion thereupon to tell the Prince of *Conde*, that our Heroical Prince was unhappy, he is reported to have uttered this prophetical Speech of him. 'Tis true, anſwered he, he is as unhappy as brave; but yet for all that, he would in time prove a General as formidable to *France*, as his Fore-Fathers had been to *Spain*; ſuch was the judgment of this great and knowing Enemy, of his growing Honour, and blooming Glory. And what *Alexander* King of *Macedonia* ſaid to a certain Queen, that ſent him moſt delicious and Fare, Junkets curiouſly prepared, may at this time be truly applied to our illuſtrious Prince. *Reſpondit ſeipſum habere meliores obſoniorum artifices, ad prandium quidem νυκτοπορείαν* i. e. *Nocturnum*

diurnum Iter, ad Cænam vero ὀλιγαρκίαν i. e. *tenue prandium.*

Finding himself then balkt in his Heroical Designs, and main Ends and Scope, against the *French* Army, by the opposition of the *Imperial Officers*, suspected strongly to be caused by *French* Intrigues and Insinuations; His Highness the Prince of *Orange* moves towards *Grave*, the last remaining and strongest receptacle of the *Gallicans* in *Holland*, and the most resolutely defended by a stout Garrison of between 4 and 5000 Men, and took it in the space of about 16 days after his Arrival, where he found 450 pieces of Cannon, whereof 100 were mounted, besides an infinite quantity of Corn and other Provisions; and of Powder, Ball, Granado's, and all warlike Ammunition, the *French* having hoarded up in that place, almost all they had brought away from their deserted *Conquests*; and thus he happily and gloriously ended that Campagne.

After this, he faced more than once the main Power of *France*, led by the King himself, who tamely suffer'd himself to be by him, even with advantage pro-

provoked to Battle, without daring to accept the Challenge; and (it cannot be denyed) had moſt certainly been attacked by him, in deſpight of all his precautions before *Bouchain*, had not the Town, contrary to Expectation, with too much inconſiderateneſs and precipitation ſurrendred, before he could poſſibly execute his great and noble Deſign; and indeed it muſt be acknowledged, that he all along made much more vigorous and reſolute Efforts, to relieve the beſieged *Spaniſh* Towns, than the *Spaniards* themſelves did in defending them; whoſe Officers were too often either corrupted by *French* Gold, or not ſufficiently provided for by the fault and negligence of their General Governours, or elſe through the grand negligence and dilatory proceedings of the *Spaniſh* Court it ſelf, whoſe Motto may well be *Feſtina lente.*

What he did afterwards in the Seige of *Maeſtricht*, is ſufficiently demonſtrated to the World, that had the promiſed Re-inforcements arrived to him, from the Dukes of *Lunenburg* and Biſhop of *Munſter*, upon which he depended, he

had not failed through God's blessing reducing it: Yet so formidable was his Courage and Conduct, more than the number of his Forces, or the quality of his Army, to the wary *French* General *Schomberg* then sent against him, that he was contented only to relieve the Town without accepting Battel, though offered it, as much fatigued and diminish'd, as were his Enemies Troops at that time.

The next Year, the *French* King making use of the great advantage, his absolute Command over a formidable Body of experienced, well-disciplin'd and hardened Soldiers; and over the Purses of all manner of Persons, in his Realms and Dominions, had above those who acting in the Confederacy, met with a thousand delays, caused by different Counsels and Interests; and the Poverty and want of Power, in some of their Allies, falls in the very depth of Winter, with numerous and prodigious Forces into the *Spanish* Netherlands, and taking the strong Town of *Valenciennes* with an astonishing Celerity, sits down before *Cambray*, takes the Town, distresses the Castle, and at the same time, sends his Brother

Brother the Duke of *Orleans*, with another potent Army to beſiege St. *Omers*, which were all three Towns of mighty Importance, that formerly extreamly galled the Frontiers of *France*; and this before any of the Confederate Forces, could be got together, but ſuch as might be drawn out of *Holland*, and ſome Neighbouring *Spaniſh* Garriſons. Yet notwithſtanding theſe grand Diſadvantages at this time our gracious and truly publick Spirited Prince, not willing the Intereſt of his Allies, and of his Country, ſhould ſo deeply ſuffer without ſome attempt, to repell the dreadful Storm; he aſſembles ſuch an Army, as he could poſſibly in ſo ſhort a time, and in ſuch haſte, draw together, as we have ſaid, of *Dutch* and *Spaniſh* Forces; and though he underſtood the Duke of *Orleans*, leaving only ſome Regiments to guard his Trenches, and keep the Town blockt up, had poſted the reſt of his Army, in and about all the Avenues and Paſſages to the place, which were difficult to force, and were beſides that ſtrongly guarded with two Rivers, one behind the other; yet he paſſed the firſt River, with ſuch ſpeed

and ſilence, that all his Army were got over before the Enemy perceived them; and afterwards, though the *French* were all drawn up in Battalia, not far from the very Banks of the ſecond River, yet he moſt ſucceſsfully made himſelf Maſter of the Abby of *Pienes* on the other ſide, and lodged his own Regiment of Dragoons in it, which provoking the Enemy to march out from an advantageous poſt to diſlodge them, brought the Armies at length to a Battel, wherein the Duke of *Orleans* found himſelf ſo hardly preſs'd by the Prince, that his beſt Troops about his Perſon gave at one time ſo much way, that (as I have been credibly informed) ſome perſons of Note, that were of his own party in that Battel, reported, that when Prayers and Menaces would not avail or do, he had once Recourſe to Sighs and Tears, to make them return to the charge againſt the Enemy. For which he could not eſcape the Raillery even of the King his Brother at his coming back, who could not forbear ſmiling at his Conduct, tho perhaps *Lewis* the 14*th.* would have been as much frighted at the Danger, had he himſelf been there as the other. Cer-

Certain it is, the *French* much exceeded in Number and Quality of Troops, having received the very night before a Re-inforcement of 15000 choice Men, from the Kings own Army; so that by the impartial report of the *French* themselves, the Prince of *Orange* withstood that day, no less than 39 Battalions of Foot, and an 100 Squadron of Horse: And though the loss on the Confederate side was very considerable, yet several Squadrons of the Enemy were most roughly handled, in so much that the Adversaries themselves scrupled not to say and own, That if the Prince's left Wing had fought, with equal courage to the right, he might in all probability, have relieved the Town, and obliged the Enemy at that time to have quitted the Siege, if he had not entirely routed them; but a Regiment of new raised Soldiers, planted or posted in that Wing, were the real cause that his Highness had not all the Success in that Battel, which indeed his wise Conduct undaunted Courage, and indefatigable Industry deserved. However, all relations agree in this, That he performed all that was

possible to be done, with such a small Army, and in such a place and juncture, against such a puissant Enemy, by the most Prudent, Courageous and daring Leader in the whole World. And that in the main Battel, were he himself commanded in Person, he did Wonders, leading on his Men at the very head of his Troops to the Charge, and hazarding himself to that degree, that he received two Musket Shots in his Armour. After the end of this Campagne, Heaven determinating to lay the Foundation of his present Grandeur and Glory, by giving a very precious Gage and Pledge of the Possession of those Crowns it intended, as the due reward of his truly Royal Vertues, and indefatigable pains for the weal of Christianity; so influenced the heart of our late King *Charles* the second of *England*, that in spight of the *French* Intrigues, and the secret Inclinations of the then Duke of *York*, her Father, to the Contrary, and to the surprisal and mortification of the *French* King, he bestowed upon Him in sacred Marriage, the no less Virtuous and Accomplished, than the beauteous Princess his Niece,

the

the *Preſumptive Heireſs* of the *Britiſh* Monarchy, an alliance of a much more dreadful proſpect to the Aſpiring Monſieur, than the loſs of all his late Conqueſts in *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Brabant* and elſewhere, and which threatn'd *France* it ſelf, with an unpleaſant Retaliation (in due time) for all her notorious Violences.

This illuſtrious Alliance was ſolemniz'd on the *4th.* day of *November*, 1677. being the joyful Birth-day of his illuſtrious Highneſs, at eleven at Night; but ſo privately, that the People not knowing till the (Morrow, or) next Day, being the Anniverſary of the *Gunpowder Treaſon*, made it a double Holy-day. (And ſince that, he hath made it a threefold Holy-day, or day of Rejoying, by his moſt happy Landing at *Tor-Bay*, &c.) as well upon the uſual occaſion, as to teſtifie their Joy, for ſo Bleſſed and Glorious a Match, from which even then, the whole Proteſtant Church throughout *Europe*, began cheerfully to hope for the cruſhing of the *Popiſh* and *French* Power; as if the Proteſtants had known by ſome Prophetick Inſtinct,

Inſtinct, that Heroick Prince, unfeignedly eſpouſing their Intereſt, as well as their religious Princeſs, would one day become their moſt wellcome and glorious Deliverer and Defender, and make the memorial of the famous *5th.* of *November*, once more ſacred and dear to them, by publick Benefits; no leſs ſignal than thoſe by which it was firſt ennobled, above the common days.

After which the Prince well remembring how very neceſſary his preſence would be in *Holland*, return'd thither with all the haſte he could, with his moſt rich and gracious Acqueſt, that ſince has produced ſo much good to the common Cauſe, and the benefit of the Confederates, as well as of the two moſt potent Sea-Nations of *Europe*; where both He, and his Royal Bride were received with a Magnificence ſuitable to their High and auguſt Quality; and with all the expreſſions and Demonſtrations of Joy that could be expected from a People, ſenſible of their great Happineſs in ſo illuſtrious and powerful Alliance. Upon their firſt publick entrance into the *Hague*, the Bridge was crowned with

with Garlands of Triumph, and an Arch was builded through which they paſſed, and on it was written.

Uxori & Batavis vivat Naſſovius Hector,
Auriaco & Patriæ vivat Britannica Princes.

And another Arch with another Motto,

Auriaci his Thalamis Batavis dos Regia pax eſt.

Soon after his return, the *French* King being alarm'd at this Alliance, and the conſequent preparations made by the King and Parliament of *England*, to oblige him to a juſt and reaſonable Peace with his Neighbours, he himſelf with all ſpeed diſpatcht away a project of Peace to *Nimeguen*, and getting it after ſome Demur, conſented to by the States of *Holland*, by the influence of a Party that ſtill covertly oppoſed the Prince, and by the diſcouragement the then poſture of Affairs in *England* really gave the States, occaſion'd by the Diſturbances raiſed and fomented

fomented there, by the same *French* intrigues to prevent the dreaded effects of the late Marriage; a Treaty was concluded soon after, that gave some respite to our renown'd Prince for several years, from his military Fatigues and wearisome Nights. And now to signalize himself, no less by the Prudent and advantageous reformation of abuses, and regulation of things relating to the Civil State of his Countrey, than he had been vigorous, and successful in the maintenance and defence of its Territories; but however, before that work was perfectly finisht, the delays and new difficulties made by the *French* King, to sign the Treaty, though according to his own proposals, caused a new League to be made between the States and King of great *Britain*; and gave the Prince opportunity once more to shew his wise Conduct, and matchless Prowess against that insolent and powerful Enemy, in a more glorious and successful manner than ever before; and well near to have made the *French* King pay dearly for his over refined and ill timed Politicks, with the loss of his now darling General *Luxemburg*'s whole Army;

my; for the ſtrong City of *Mons* having been long blockt, and very much diſtreſs'd by the *French*, and the Duke of *Luxemburg*, having taken his march that way, to hinder all Succours from it; his Highneſs made haſte to the Army, then near the Canal of *Bruſſells*, where the reſt of the Confederate Forces, had newly join'd the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Troops, and purſuant to a reſolution taken for that Effect, in a council of War, march with an intention to attack and diſlodge *Luxemburg*, after he was joined a little beyond *Bruſſels* with a re-inforcement of 6000 *Brandenburghers*, and *Munſterians*; but upon Advice of the Princes March, *Luxemburg* quitting his Camp, took up his head Quarters in the Abby of St. *Denys*, which was a Poſt he thought inacceſſible, there being no coming at him but through Woods and Defiles, ſurrounded with Precipices; yet for all this, our redoubted Prince advanced to that Abby with his left Wing, and with his Right, faced *Caſteau*, which the *French* likewiſe were poſted in, and which was as difficult to force as the other; and as ſoon as ever he had ranged his Army, he firſt

of

of all drove the Enemy from a certain Hillock, and then with some Canon, played upon another Party of them briskly, that endeavoured to maintain themselves on one side of a Cloister near St. *Denys*, who not being able to resist the vigour of the Confederate Dragoons, who drove them from their holds, and mastered the Cloister; whilst Adjutant General *Collyers*, back'd by General *Delvick*, filed his men silently and speedily through the narrow Passages, and sliding with an undaunted Courage down the Precipices, repulsed the Enemy in spight of all the resistance, within their own lines. In the very midst of which, our renowned Prince with eager warmth and spirits enflamed, cryed out aloud, *to me, to me*, to encourage the coming up of the Regiments that were to back the foremost; this fight on the left Wing continued till night with a great vigour, besides which Count *Horn* drew near, and played with his Canon upon some *French* Batallions in the Valley, with no small Execution.

From

From thence the Prince advanced to *Caſteau*, which was Aſſaulted by the *Spaniards* in the Right Wing; where his Highneſſes Foot Regiment of Guards, and a Body of *Engliſh*, through Fire and Smoak, after an obſtinate Fight of Five hours, Chaſed the Enemy, at laſt, from a Poſt they thought altogether impregnable, and purſued them a Quarter of a League, through a Field, and down a Precipice, where the River *Haines* runs, toward the farther ſide of *Caſteau*. And our brave Lord of *Oſſory* did ſurpriſing things, with his *Engliſh*, at a little diſtance from the Guards; where the *French* are ſaid to have loſt more Men than any where elſe; Nor were there any other of the Generals that acted not like Heroes; But more eſpecially the undaunted Prince, who, through whole ſhowers of Bullets, thick as Hail, and Clouds of Fire and Smoak, adventured ſo very far, and preſs'd on with ſo much vigour in the Crowds, that he had been, in all appearance, ſlain, had not the brave Lord *Overkirk* interpoſed between him and a daring Captain, that was running full tilt at his Highneſs, and laid the bold

bold Champion in the silent Dust, for his attempt.

The Cavalry, in this Fight, had no convenience to be serviceable, because of the Narrowness of the Passages, and steep Descents of the Ground; but all was acted by the Foot, and Dragoons. The Night alone put a period to the Bloody Fray, and parted the Furious Assaults of each Valiant Captain, under the Covert of which, the poor Surprised and Astonished *Luxemburg*, retreated with silence, and extream Confusion, nearer to *Mons*, to secure himself, between a Wood on one side, and a River on the other, leaving to the Prince of *Orange* the Marks of Victory, as the Field of Battel, and most part of his wounded Men, and part of his Tents, Baggage, and Match, Powder and Ammunition.

The *States-General*, on the News of this Fortunate Blow, to such a proud and fierce Enemy, sent Commissioners to his Illustrious Highness, to Congratulate his happy Victory, which he had won with so much Renown, and to thank him for his most Careful and Prudent Conduct, in such a long, Bloody and Obstinate

ſtinate Action; and alſo to Conjure him, in tender Conſideration, to the Proſperity and Tranquility of his Country, *and Welfare of the Reform'd Religion, which ſeem'd, as 'twere, to be tied to the thread of his precious Life, that he would be more careful of his own moſt dear Perſon*; And accordingly to ſhew the World, how great a value they ſet upon his Preſervation; they preſented the Lord *Overkirk*, who had ſo Valiantly Defended him, and ſaved his highly eſteemed Life, with a Rich Sword, hilted with Maſſie-Gold, a pair of Piſtols, Richly and Curiouſly Inlay'd with Gold, and a pair of Horſe-Buckles of the very ſame.

Nor had our brave Prince contented himſelf only to have obliged *Luxemburg* to retire, without further purſuing his Advantages; had not he, whilſt he was conſulting what to do, Received Advice, That the Peace was really made and Ratified, between the *French* King, and the *States* ſome days ſince, which made the *French* draw off to the *Sambre*, and the Prince towards *Nivelle*; from whence he returned to the *Hague*, applying his Care thence-forward, ſolely to the Ma-

nagement of the Civil Government; till the breaking out of this laſt Perfidious War, upon Occaſion of the Manifeſt violation of both the ſaid Peace, and Succeeding Truce, by the moſt Unjuſt Violences of the *French*, and their Grand Barbarities; Renewed in the *Palatinate*, and the Dioceſs of *Cologne*; and by the Siege and Surpriſal of *Phillipsburg*.

But that which advances the Mighty and Glorious Atchievements of this, now moſt excellent Monarch, to a pitch of Glory and Greatneſs, above thoſe of any other Heroe of this preſent Age, or perhaps of any former; is, that he has given ſuch Convincing Proofs, and Undenyable Teſtimonies, to the whole World, of their flowing merely from a pure, and untainted Principle of zeal to his Countrey, to true Religion, Virtue, and the Publick Good. That he has left neither Friends nor Enemies, any room to doubt of it, or call it in Queſtion; ſince in the very loweſt Ebb of his Fortune, neither the multiplyed and inſulting Injuries, and repeated Affronts, of an Ungrateful Countrey; Nor, the ſmall proſpect he had of ſaving even his Patrimo-

Patrimonial Eſtate, any other way; nor all the fair ample and magnificent Promiſes of two Mighty Kings, could make him accept of Grandeur, at the Expence of the Liberty and Privileges, though of a very unthankful People, that had ſometime ſtript him of his Ancient Hereditary Rights and Dignities; and ſince, no Motives at all could poſſibly prevail with him, to accept of Soveraignty, in a Free-State, that his Glorious and Renowned Anceſtors made, and himſelf found ſo; Neither from the full Grant of a Conquering Invader; Nor yet, from the Free Donation of the People themſelves; And though the *French* Tyrant, even ſince the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and the following Truce; and before the breaking out, or eruption of this laſt War, moſt contrary to the expreſs Treaty, very Notoriouſly oppreſs'd, ſpoiled and ravaged; not only his Soveraign Principality of *Orange*, but all his other Lands and Lordſhips, Dominions and Privileges in the *Netherlands*, and elſewhere; yet ſuch was his Princely Mindedneſs and Patience, that he did never move the *States* into any New quarrel,

to redreſs his own wrongs; Nor ſo much as put them upon propoſing any New Articles, in his particular Cauſe, or Favour; Even at the very making of the Peace, though all the Tranſactions of it were managed in his Preſence, and his Advice ſtill asked about them. Yet, I ſay, ſuch was his goodneſs, never did he inſiſt upon any peculiar Articles, to be inſerted for himſelf, That might be thought, peradventure, to retard the Concluſion of a Treaty; but with a Generoſity without, and beyond all Example; while others preferr'd points of Honour, and private Intereſt, before the Common Peace and Good; He even Quitted his own Pretenſions, and Poſtpon'd the moſt Juſt Demands of Reparation, for the Devaſtation of his own proper Demeans and Territories, to the Neceſſities of his Countrey; like another *Codrus*, in ſome ſenſe laying down his Prerogatives and Privileges for their Benefit, and Jeoparding his own Life for their Good: And what is ſaid of that Noble Conſul *Publius Decius*, may well be applyed to him; who, when he ſaw his Army greatly diſcomfited, and almoſt

almoſt Overcome, redoubled his Valour, Courage, and was moſt ready and willing, to hazard his own precious Life, to ſave his Countrey from danger and deſtruction.

How exceeding happy were it for their People, if all Princes; and how wonderful happy for all Princes, if all private Perſons, were but half ſo publick-ſpirited, and ſo wholly and perfectly reſign'd to the Exigence of the Common Good; as was this Great and Incomparable Prince, even from his very Cradle? Whoſe Right-Noble, and Unparallell'd ſteps, having traced through the various and ſtrange Revolutions of *Holland*; *Let us now* further purſue, in his more Glorious Advances, in the *moſt Memorable Revolution* of *Great Britain*; where his Gratuitous, and truly Heroical Charity, and not his Ambition, have raiſed Him to a Throne He never ſought for, but in Vindication of theſe Nations Rights, more than His own private Ends.

Thus our *Conſtantine* had hitherto been chiefly on the Defenſive part, and

at the Heads of Armies, He was not the absolute Sovereign of; yet, notwithstanding all the many Intrigues and Factions, devis'd and form'd against him, Maugre all the Malice of his open, and secret Adversaries; He restored a Torn, and tottering State, or Republick, to its former Peace and Prosperity; and forc'd his own, and his Countreys grandest, and most Politick Enemy, in the very midst of his Triumphant Career, to give back, and even quit all his Encroachments in the *United Netherlands*; with far more Precipitation, than he had at first seized them with Celerity. Though it was such, as had at that time, surpriz'd the whole World. But (blessed, and for ever blessed be God) now a more glorious, and delightful Scene opens it self; And to put him, in a fair, or suitable condition, to attack that proud and insulting Adversary in his turn; as well as tamely to ward off his furious and cunning passes; Kind Providence leads him on, with a much more wonderful Career and Success, even swifter than Fame it self, to seize the Enemies strongest Bulworks, (As was *Great Britain* to the *French* Mo-

Monarch at that time; If I may without offence call it ſo) by the General Conſent, and Invitation of his Nobles, Miniſters, and Friends, made privy to it; And there drops two Crowns (with a glorious and happy Reverſe of things, and an unexpected Liberty to all his Subjects) upon his Heroical Head, ſhortly to be further Graced, and Guarded by the addition of a Third, to make him the fitter Match, both to Grapple *with the Tripple Crown of Rome*, and the Iron Scepter of *France*.

And in order to bring about this great and aſtoniſhing Deſign, which Heaven ſeem'd to have promiſed him ſometime before, by thoſe no leſs than Miraculous Phœnomena's, or Apparitions of Glorious Crowns in the Air, over the City of *Orange*, in two different years; As is related in two Narratives, of Authentick Credit; to which, as well known to the Curious, I referr. The Great and Almighty Diſpoſer of Kingdoms, and Juſt Governour of the whole World, ſeems to have employed a Chain of Cauſes, all compoſed of Miracles, from one end to the other; or, at leaſt, of Inci-

dents, and Events, as much beyond the Comprehenſion, as the Expectation, both of Friends and Enemies; For as when the Tyrant *Maxentius*, and other *Pagan* Perſecutors, had filled up the meaſure of their Cruelties, God (in his infinite Goodneſs and Mercy) was pleaſed to make, not only part of the Imperial Authority to devolve upon *Conſtantine*, the Revenger of all his Churches wrongs, and Reſtorer of her Liberties, by the death of his Father, and unanimous Election of the *Britiſh* Legions. But to order and diſpoſe of all things ſo, as moſt ſtrangely to concur to the elevating him to ſuch a further power, (although he was but the leaſt, amongſt the Seven Sharers of the *Roman* Greatneſs) as to trample upon the reſt, and even throw them all down, and ſet himſelf up, unrivall'd in the Throne. Where, fearleſs of the Attempts of any future Oppoſers, he might moſt effectually protect, and propagate the true Religion, according to his pleaſure.

So the moſt Barbarous *Maxentius* of our preſent Age, or Common Enemy of Truth, and Oppreſſor of Peace and Religion

gion in *Europe*, viz. the Gallick Tyrant having now carried on his Fury to the greateſt Extremities, that either his helliſh Hounds, or blood thirſty Dragoons could Act, or humane Nature poſſibly ſuffer, both againſt his own innocent Proteſtant Subjects, and againſt thoſe of all his Neighbour Princes and States, of what Religion ſoever, that durſt preſume to diſpute his moſt imperious Orders. And having like the Dragon in the Apocalypſe, already beaten down with his Maſſy Tail, ſome of the ſupream Powers next him, which are the leſſer Stars, of *Europe*'s bright Heaven, and being in a fair way to ſweep down all the reſt, ſometime ago, and bring them at leaſt under Subjection; it pleaſed Almighty God in his due time, for to raiſe up another *Michael*, or another *Conſtantine* (many learned Expoſitors thinking that by *Michael*, in that place of the Revelation of St. *John* 12. is meant *Conſtantine*) to ſtop the rage and fury of this *French* Dragon; who with his long Train of bloody Miſcreants, hath ſo very much infeſted Chriſtendom of late Years, and totally to rout this new

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Maxentius and restore Peace, Justice and Liberty to the Church and People of God; even out of that most ancient, as well as illustrious House of *Nassaw*. A House that once before had stopt the dangerous Torrent of the *Spanish* Power, and redeem'd the Captive Netherlands from its Yoak and Thraldom.

And to let the World know, that the All-wise Governour, and most righteous Judge of the whole Earth, intended to make use of him, not only to retard the Progress of the *French* Tyranny for a while, but (we hope) even totally to destroy it; and that as the Tyrant himself had begun his own ruine, so like the Champion of the *Philistines*, he should go on, and continue to compleat it; and make every Man's Sword in his Idolatrous Army to be against his Fellow, insomuch that our happy *Joshua*'s men may with Triumph trample upon their Necks. The Almighty Avenger of the Injuries of his Elect, which cry day and night to him in compassion to his suffering Saints, was not content to use the Valour and Conduct of our warlike Prince, only to rescue the united Provinces,

vinces, but even the whole Proteſtant Religion, and the civil State of all *Europe*, from the ſame Bondage and Oppreſſion. And therefore that he might no longer at ſo great a diſadvantage, combate with ſuch an over-grown Monſter, he reſolves to exalt him to the ſublime and ſacred Station of *Royalty*, and that too, in thoſe Ancient and Warlike Kingdoms, which he was moſt rightfully intituled to (not only by Conſanguinity, but Affinity) and which had before been happily inſtrumental to lower the *Spaniſh pride*, on the one hand, and ſo often to chaſtiſe the inſolency of the more formidable and crafty *French* on the other.

And if this work was great enough to amaze all beholders, and to put the Hiſtorical Faith of all ſucceeding Generations, to the very uttermoſt proof; the manner by which it was effected, muſt of neceſſity appear much more wonderfull, ſince towards his mighty and glorious effect, even the moſt contrary Intereſts, Inclinations, Accidents and Events; and in a word, all the moſt oppoſite Cauſes imginable, were made to con-

conspire and concur with as much Union and Harmony, as if they had been all guided by one and the self-same Soul or Essence, (who is *Ens Entium*, as well as *Causa Causarum*) for even Enemies, Friends, Papists, Protestants, Winds and Seas, all acted towards, and promoted proportionably, this grand and glorious design of Providence, even while they contended most against it.

Because therefore it will not be a little edifying and instructive to us of these Kingdoms, not only in our Religious, but also in our Politick and civil Concerns, to understand rightly and contemplate (in some measure) the most miraculous method used by the Divine and over-ruling Power, in producing this *happy and never* to be forgotten *Revolution* of *great Britain* and *Ireland*. Before we proceed to give you any account of that, we shall (as far as we, in a private Station could, or think fit, for particular Persons to prie into) give you a short view of the several steps that were made on all sides towards it, till at the last, they were all deceived; some very happily as being carried on far beyond their first

firſt propoſed ends, and the utmoſt of their hopes; and the others with a more Melancholick Surprize, finding themſelves defeated of their Giant-like expectations, and driven upon ſuch Rocks, as they thought they had ſteered the ſureſt courſe to avoid.

And firſt, we will begin with the *French* King, his illuſtrious Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*'s moſt inveterate and irreconcilable Enemy, ever ſince the refuſal of his Overtures for betraying his Native Countrey, and ſhew what ſteps he himſelf, though a *great Maſter of Politicks*, made to this great and bleſſed Revolution; which may (by God's bleſſing) prove in due time a means to bring him to Subjection to this ancient and imperial Crown of *England* again.

In order to ſecure the ſucceſs of the mighty Project, which has been ſo eagerly purſued, and carried on by *Lewis* the *14th.* for ſome Years paſt, of attaining the univerſal Monarchy of the *Weſt*; it is not at all doubted by any well verſed in Politicks, but of all other things, it was moſt highly neceſſary, that his ſureſt Alley, the late King *James*, ſhould be

be fully and abſolutely Maſter of his Kingdoms, and till that were effected and put out of all danger of being Travers'd; that it was no leſs needful for him (namely, the *French* King) to treat his Proteſtant Subjects at home well, nay, rather better than ordinary; to keep up a good correſpondence likewiſe with the *Pope*, and other *Roman Catholick Princes*; to have religiouſly obſerved the Truce with the *Empire*; to have diſſembled for ſome time at leaſt, his reſentments againſt the renown'd *Prince of Orange*; to have reſtored him the *Principality* of that Name, which he moſt unjuſtly extorted from his noble Anceſtors; to have perſwaded his Uncle to have careſs'd him; to have kept fair with the *Hollanders*; to have terrified no body with Arms or Cruelties, but only to have ſupply'd his faithful Ally of *great Britain*, conſtantly and privately with ſufficient Moneys, and carried on all his Intrigues elſewere, only with the underhand and potent charms of Gold; to have perſwaded King *James* to have let alone the Intrigue of the pretended *Prince* of *Wales*; to have abſtain'd from multiplying *Po-*

piſh

piſh Chapels, and publick toleration of *Jeſuits* and *Prieſts*; to have forborn the planting a Jeſuitical Crew in *Magdalene College*; to have abſtain'd from ſending *Mandamus* after *Mandamus*, to violate the ancient Privileges of that Loyal and Famous Univerſity of *Oxford*; to have forborn the ſending of the moſt Reverend and right Reverend, the Biſhops (*thoſe Pillars of our true Reformed Church of* England) *into the* Tower: In a word, to have contented himſelf only with new modelling Corporations, and inſenſibly new regulating his Army and Court, till all had been ſure. Had he been duly cautious, and circumſpect in theſe particulars, it had been ſhrewdly probable, if not an aſſured thing, that a great part of the Clergy, Nobility and Gentry of *England*, would not have ſeen through the late king *James*'s Deſigns, nor at leaſt have believed them, till perhaps they had felt the Chains about their Necks; that his Army would have ſtood by him till at laſt, when things had been full ripe for it; they had ſeen the greateſt part of themſelves ſhip'd off, upon ſome ſuddain Foreign Quarrel, and their places ſupply'd

ply'd at home, by Soldiers in *French* pay. And this might have been peradventure, ſo politickly managed, as not to have alarm'd the illuſtrious Ancient and Warlike Houſe of *Auſtria*; the *Hollanders* perchance would have unconcernedly lookt upon it, being ſo exceedingly buſied about the *Indian* Gold and Treaſures; and the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, might perhaps have been lull'd faſt aſleep, by their preſent Peace, vaſt Trading and Plenty: And this ſtep once gain'd, the ſubtil Monſieur could have ſecurely oppreſs'd the Spaniſh *Netherlands*, once again, overrun *Holland*, and have invaded the *Empire* when the imperial Forces ſhould have been perhaps (as dreaming of no danger from the *Rhine*) employed as far as *Bulgaria* or *Romania* in chaſing the *Turks*; and theſe were the Counſels of his wiſeſt *Ahitophel*, the late famous *Lourvois*. But he that taketh the wiſe in his own craftineſs, and maketh Diviners mad, and brings good out of Evil, cauſed that vulgar Proverb here to prove an Oracle, That *Quos perdere vult deus, prius dementat*, God firſt blinds or renders fooliſh,

liſh thoſe whom he hath reſolv'd to deſtroy; for the deep and moſt ſurely laid Counſels of that great States-man, were providentially over-rul'd by the fawning influence of Jeſuited Heads, whereof ſome were on Mens, and ſome more advantageouſly placed on the necks of the charming and ſeldom failing Sex; who working upon the *French King's* unmeaſurable Vanity, and unlimitted Ambition, very eaſily perſwaded him, that his Power was now grown ſo Formidable, and all his Forces for Sea and Land ſo well diſciplin'd, that he needed not to be ſo much inſlaved to thoſe cautious Meaſures, propoſed by his Miniſters of State, as he had been hitherto; but leaving thoſe ſlow paces, *to the Sages of the Houſe of* Auſtria, *who placed moſt of their Majeſty in deliberate Counſels, and more ſlow Executions*; he might now reſume his natural briskneſs, and advance ſecurely the neareſt way to *Glory*; eſpecially ſince *England* was then under a *Roman Catholick Prince*, entirely at his Devotion upon all occaſions. And with all, ſeeing things at that time were in ſuch a poſture, that the imperi-

al Force was so wholly taken up in a War, in the remotest Frontiers of Christian *Europe*, there was no other Power, that either durst, or could timely and effectually oppose his Attempts, either in Religious or civil Matters; and that the most active Spirits, that were best able, or most disposed to obstruct the course of his prosperous advance, were many of them (as well Princes, as their Ministers) now become wonderful docile and disciplinable without word of Mouth, or beat of Drum, only by the bare Lustre and Loadstone of some choice golden *Lewis*'s, Art fully brandisht before their Eyes, by a *French* Emissary. And these plausible advices, which so tickled him in his most sensible part, prevail'd on him to Act in all things just the reverse of what he had sometime before been counsell'd by those who best understood, and had all along (when believed) most successfully pursued and carried on the interest of that universal Sovereignty, whch they would have perswaded him to court gently; but his hot Jesuited Councellors, would needs have him attempt to ravish; which impotent and

and ill tim'd Eſſay, has now ſo much alarm'd the Coy Lady (*Univerſal Monarchy*) that if we miſtake not, having providentially untwiſted her ſelf out of his Arms, and got clearly out of the reach of his violence, ſhe will not admit his cringing Addreſſes any more. For looking, not without cauſe, upon both the *Proteſtant* and the *Pope*, though moſt oppoſite in Principles, to be moſt mighty obſtacles in his way to *univerſal Sovereignty*, the one as being perfectly inform'd, in the knowledge of the truth in *Jeſus Chriſt*, and zealouſly affected to the Defence both of their Natural, and civil liberty as Men and Subjects, and of their Spiritual privileges as *Chriſtians*; and the other pretending not only a kind of Sovereignty over a great part of all Princes, Subject, of the *Roman Communion* (namely the Clergy, both Secular and Regular) and all religious Perſons; and by them a dangerous rivalling influence over all the reſt of their people. But alſo holding (as t'were) the Balance of power in his own hand, even in temporal matters, between all Popiſh Princes and States; and being no leſs in-

treſs'd for maintenance of himſelf and ſucceſſors, in that Power and Figure, to hinder the growth of any one Prince to an exceſſive Grandeur, than the Proteſtant were for the preſervation, both of their *Civil* and *Religious* Liberties; and therefore having agreeably enough to the rules of Policy, reſolv'd equally upon the removal of both theſe dangerous adverſaries, by totally deſtroying the Proteſtants, and caſting Popery it ſelf into a new Model, that might diſpoſe the whole body of Chriſtians, both Clergy and Laity, to ſuch a tame and ſupple temper, as might make them alike ſuſceptible of his intended univerſal Yoak.

Thus it pleaſed the *Almighty Being*, to make him the very chiefeſt inſtrument himſelf, in breaking the neck of theſe his greateſt and ambitious Deſigns, by leaving him to the infatuating deluſions of new Jeſuited Adviſers, whereby he forſook the more ſure *Maxims* of his old ſagacious Counſellors, *Richelieu*, *Mazarin*, and the *Le Telliers*; and to drive *Jehu*-like and raſhly to attempt to do all at once, what ſhould have been enterpriz'd at very different Seaſons, and thoſe

thoſe wiſely tim'd one after the other. For at the ſame time, the poor *Proteſtants* were ſo hotly perſecuted, and barbarouſly handled, the *Pope's Authority* was then as briskly attack'd, not only in the buſineſs of the *Regalia*, but in ſeveral other more fundamental points, importing no leſs than the utter ruin of the whole Machine of that Eccleſiaſtical Monarchy; inſomuch that this great haughty Monſieur thought himſelf doubtleſs ſome prodigious Giant, that could reach both poles at once, with each arm one, *viz.* That of the *Northern Hereſie* (as they term it) and the *Southern Supremacy*, and ſnapping them off ſhort, to make the World turn thence forward upon the ſole Axle-tree of his Arbitrary and imperious will, as ſufficiently appeared, not only by the proceedings of the *Sorbonne*, of the Aſſembly of the Clergy of *Paris*, and of the *French* Kings chief Advocate, Mr. *Talon*, and by the ſtrange acting of Mr. *Lavardin* at *Rome* it ſelf, and the writings of Mr. *Maimburg*: The Writings and Actings of all which, againſt the Authority of the Sea of *Rome*, were hardly ever out-done by thoſe they

vainly call'd, and at the ſame time perſecuted as Hereticks; but alſo by many odd Theſes and Poſitions, then maintain'd in ſeveral places up and down that Kingdom, whereof theſe were ſome, *viz.*

I. That as Princes had the Power of nominating other Biſhops to the Sees vacant in their Dominions; ſo the greateſt Prince in *Chriſtendom*, had a right of nominating the greateſt Biſhop, namely, the Pope.

II. That the Election of a Pope, by the private College of Cardinals, was an Innovation.

III. That the Kings of *France* having ſome time delivered the Popes from the oppreſſion of the *Lombards*, and founded the new Empire of the *Weſt*, acquired thereby not only a right to chuſe future Popes, but that they are thereby ſtill the only *Rightful Emperours*, the eldeſt Sons of the Church, and the greateſt of *Chriſtian* Princes.

Which

Which by the way, would be a ſtronger Argument, to prove both the Empire, Kingdom of *France*, and the Election of the Pope, *&c.* to belong to the young Duke of *Lorrain*, than to *Lewis* the 14*th*. that young Prince, being Lineally deſcended from *Charles* the great, whoſe race that of the preſent *French* King ſupplanted.

IV. That the reſidence of the Pope, is not fixed any more to *Rome* than it was formerly to *Antioch*; but that it ought to be in the capital City of the greateſt *Chriſtian Prince*, *pro tempore*, or in ſuch other place as he ſhall approve of.

V. That the *French* King in his Right, may if he pleaſe diveſt the Cardinals of *Rome* of the right of Election of Popes, or diſown ſuch as they ſhall chooſe, and make an Arch-Biſhop of *Paris*, or any other prelate *Pope*; that ſuch Pope ſo nominated, would be a true Succeſſor of St. *Peter*, though he ſhould dwell at *Paris*, or elſewhere, and have no temporal Dominions; and that he ought to

be own'd as ſuch, by all other *Roman Catholick Princes*, becauſe nominated by the Succeſſor of *Charles* the great, and a Prince no leſs great in Power, than he who was the reſtorer of the Papal Authority.

VI. That as the Temporal Dominions of the Pope, were at firſt given him by *French* Kings, they may be forfeited, and taken back again; and that for the peaceable enjoyment of them, the Pope ought to grant freedom of Quarters to the *French* Kings Ambaſſador at *Rome*, as an acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of him of whom he holds them, and that he ought not to grant the like privilege to any other Ambaſſador.

Theſe and many other ſuch like *Theſes* there were, about the Pope's Power and Authority in Spirituals as well as Temporals, whereby they allow'd him little more than what is granted by ſome *Proteſtants*, and what any other Patriarchs do enjoy, as is deducible from their own Writings; in this you may ſee an Image of the new Popery, intended by the

the *French* King, who by this appears to be only ſo far for Popery, as will ſerve his own turn, to make both Pope and Papiſts his Vaſſals or Slaves; (what other meaning had he, when he treated the Nuns of the Society ſo ſeverely, called the Nuns of the *Infancy of Jeſus*, and threw Madam *Mondeuville* into Priſon for mediating, *&c.*) Such is the favour he deſigns to afford them, if ever in his power, and a great favour too; they that will be Proteſtants, or will not be Papiſts, thus, *Alamode de France*, being both equally deſtituted to utter Deſtruction. And to convince you further, that theſe were the real and unfeigned *Deſigns* of *Lewis* the 14*th.* King of *France*; a Friend of mine that intimately knew the Perſon, aſſured me that when the *French* Clergy were aſſembled in the year 1682. he ſent a skillful Antiquary into *England*, to ſearch diligently and moſt accurately our Records in the *Tower*, and at *Weſtminſter*; to ſee and learn what ſteps King *Henry* the 8*th.* had made in his Rupture with *Rome*, and which of them might moſt effectually be put in practice by him, in order to accompliſh his foreſaid ends. But

But what followed from this Conduct, of driving on ſo very furiouſly at one and the ſame time, two ſuch *contrary deſigns* as theſe were one towards the other, to bring about the ſame ſelf purpoſe? Why, the ſame that's reported to have happen'd to the famous Wreſtler *Milo*, who in oſtentation of his great ſtrength, endeavour'd to rive a ſunder with his Arms, the main Limbs of a double bodied Tree. He made a ſhift indeed, to ſplit them in part, but not being able to go through perfectly with the Work, was, by their recoiling Force, catch'd ſo faſt himſelf between them, as to be made a defenceleſs prey to the wild Beaſts. Thus *Lewis* the *14th.* by firſt perſecuting the *Proteſtants*, and attacking the Pope's *Authority*, has reduced himſelf into a Labyrinth, and brought a general War upon his Dominions, *&c.* By his moſt ſevere Perſecution, and endeavour abſolutely to exterminate the *Proteſtants*, he bereſt himſelf wholly of ſome hundreds of thouſands of his wealthieſt and moſt uſeful Subjects, conſiſting of many of the moſt trading Merchants, beſt Officers, and expert Mariners and Seamen,

Seamen, to the ſtrengthening of his Enemies round about, in the adjacent Countries, and the utter ruin of many *Roman Catholick Families*, their Creditors, or that were of their Dependance; and fill'd his Kingdom with Hypocrites, and Malecontents, who required as many Troops, to watch over their Conduct (which gave and will give continual Jealouſies and Alarms) as would have ſerved him, to compoſe a good Army, to defend the largeſt of his Frontiers, and that which was more fatal to him, than all the reſt; theſe cruel and moſt barbarous proceedings of his, exaſperated the Spirits of the warlike and valorous *Engliſh*, and thereby made it altogether impracticable; for his great Ally King *James*, to make himſelf Maſter enough of his People, to be ſo ſerviceable to him, in his Attempts towards univerſal *Monarchy*, as he perhaps might have been, is to ſweeten the minds of the undaunted Britiſh *Proteſtants*; Monſieur *Lewis* had politickly (at the late King *James*'s firſt acceſſion to the Crown) and voluntarily reſtored the *French* Proteſtants their old Liberties and Privileges, which he ſolemnly ſwore

to

to maintain at his Coronation. (For it muſt be acknowledged on all hands, that they, namely the *Proteſtants*, were his faithfulleſt Subjects, who put the Crown on his head) out of a feigned, or pretended difference to the late King *James*'s intreaties, and reſpect to the interceſſion of the *Engliſh Church and Nation*. To have been thus before hand with us in Civility, what favours would it not have extorted from the *Engliſh* Proteſtants, towards the Papiſts here? And what Jealouſies would it not have ſuppreſs'd? And how much more eaſily, might we have been catcht by tickling, than by ſcratching; eſpecially, had he at the ſame time kept Quiet, and juſtly obſerved the laſt concluded Truce with the *Confederates*. But acting the quite contrary, it made the late King *James*'s Conduct, by far the more narrowly inquired into, and rendred all people both Jealous and Affraid, even of his favours, and made them juſtly ſuſpect the ſincerity of ſuch a Prince (though at the ſame time declaring himſelf for liberty of Conſcience) whom they ſaw ſo viſibly and amicably to correſpond with a notorious

notorious Tyrant of the same Religion, so very eager upon Persecution, as daily to fill his greatest and best Friends Dominions, at so unseasonable a nick of time with whole Shoals, or multitudes of Exiles, in such a miserable plight, as he knew could not but stir up the resentments of the hardy *English* Protestants, against both Princes; and thereby (as we have said) disabled his Ally from getting that power into his hands, which was so necessary for his assistance, in the accomplishment of those Ambitious projects, he since unprosperously pursues. And on the other hand, by acting as we have instanc'd against the Pope, and offering so plainly at a *new Model of Popery*; yea, and making such brisk attempts upon the temporal Dominions and Territories of the Pope himself, and that in his own *Capital City* of *Rome*, as he did by his Ambassador, the Marquess of *Laverdine*; who, not only exasperated the then Pope *Innocent* the 11*th*. a person not of a temper, either to be hectored, or to be wheedled out of the Rights and Respects he thought due to him, from a Prince pretending to the Titles of Most Christian,

Chriſtian, and of Eldeſt Son of the Church; one who not only very well underſtood his own Intereſt, and the whole drift of *Lewis* the 14*th.* But likewiſe firſt of all, gave the alarm to all other Princes of the *Roman Communion*, who thereby plainly ſeeing, that not only their Territories, but their Religion alſo, was in no ſmall danger from ſuch deſigns; and that the *French* Sultan intended, *Mahomet*-like, to have exterminated Popery, properly ſo called, as well as *Proteſtantiſm*, and to have introduced by the Sword, a third Religion hateful to both; which was to have been *Franco-Catholick*, more than *Roman Catholick*, and to have been new Chriſtened by that Name, aſſoon as *Paris*, by the prevailing Arms, or more availing pieces of Gold of *Lewis Le Grand*, ſhould have been made the Metropolis General of all *Chriſtendom.* Hence he permits his Statue to be erected and adored by his Subjects in the poſture of Proſternation; he permits Holy-days to be Dedicated to them, and Harangues to be made to them, as if they were really ſo many Deities, ſo that upon the Baſis

of

of theſe baſe Idols, you may ſee theſe Inſcriptions in Capital Letters, *TO THE IMMORTAL MAN.*

Upon this Alarm of Pope *Innocent* the XIth, all *Europe* began to look with a Suſpicious Eye upon the Proceedings of the *French* Monarch, and his Ally of *Great Britain*, and minded more ſharply every paſſage between them: And though *Lewis* the XIVth endeavoured extreamly to throw duſt in their eyes, by extirpating and deſtroying the *Proteſtants* in his own Dominions, out of a zeal, as he feigned, or profeſs'd, to the Holy See; yet they could not comprehend how that could poſſibly conſiſt with his continual abetting, and corroborating the *Turks*, and ſupporting Count *Teckely*, and his Proteſtant followers in *Hungary*; and much leſs with his moſt Undutiful and Inſolent Carriage to the Pope, and with ſuch formal Deciſions, as ſtruck at the very Foundations of his Authority, and of the whole Fabrick of the *Roman Catholick Religion*, as diſtinguiſhed from the Proteſtant. No, they now ſcann'd every Period, and Expreſſion of *Maimburgh*'s Works, and preſently

ſently ſmelt out whoſe Senſe, and in what view he ſpoke; And that he depreſs'd the Monarchy of the *Roman Biſhop*, only to erect upon its Ruines an Univerſal Empire, for his Maſter *Lewis*; They thoroughly examined the Proceedings of the *Sorbonne*, and of all the *French* Clergy: Took good notice of the many odd *Theſes* put up, and maintain'd daily in that Kingdom; And, in a word, let nothing paſs of that nature, without the ſtricteſt Obſervation; nor without preparing under-hand, an Oppoſition ready to be exerted, in fit time and place. The Pope, though indeed for his part, he could heartily have wiſh'd that the *Proteſtant Name* were utterly aboliſh'd, and all Chriſtian States as firmly ſubjected to his See, as ſome Ages before; and particularly, would have unfeignedly rejoyc'd to have ſeen the Return of ſo important a Member of his pretended ancient Empire, to his Communion, as were the *Britiſh Dominions*: Yet he could not well brook to ſee them, or the *French* Proteſtants either, made but as Steps to raiſe the Throne of the *French* Monarch high enough,

nough, to over-look his; And, of an Absolute Pope, to make him, but as a Precairous *Mufti*, under a New Western *Sultan*.

He thought with himself, that it would signifie very little for him to gain ground upon the Quicksands of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, where he could promise himself no sure footing: Whilst he should lose his firmer Possessions in *Italy*, and *Rome* it self: And took but little pleasure, whatever outward countenance he shew'd, in the hopes that were given him by the *French* Tyrant, of the Establishment of a Mock-Popery there, whilst the true one should be ruin'd, and totally blown up by the Crafty Engineers of *France*. And the Apprehensions of a Prevailing *French* Popery, were indeed to him far more dreadful of the two, than that of the Triumphing of (what they foolishly call'd) the *Northern Heresie*. And the Religious old Father thought (as well he might) that there was much less danger, from an open and profess'd Enemy, than a secret Traytor; And that, according to the Proverb, *Ira quæ tegitur nocet*, There

was less harm from an openly assailing Lion, than a private Bosom Viper. Neither was he ignorant of *Lewis* the XIVth's strict Confederacy with the Male contents in *Hungary*, who are all *Lutherans*, or *Calvinists*; At the very same time he Persecuted his own Subjects at home, and abolish'd the Foundation, and ordered the *Nuns of the Infancy*, because they sided with the *Pope*, to go home to their Parents, or wheresoever else they pleased: Commanded that their Altars should be pull'd down, the Ornaments and Holy Utensils carried away, and those Consecrated Places to be most vilely prophan'd. And yet, at this very time, he suffer'd himself in Publick Theams, to be advanc'd above the Glorious *Angels of God*, and to be look'd upon as a Proof of the most sublime *Mysteries*: And those same words, which were once spoken of the *Holy Jesus, the Son of God*, he allow'd to be apply'd to himself, Yea, (in some sort) Commanded it; *My Works are for the King*; Who is the King? *'Tis Lewis the Great, the King of Glory.* Nay, which is much more, he suffer'd himself to be Wor-

shipp'd

ſhipp'd like a Deity. You might have ſeen this in the Five Works upon the *Greeve*, under the Title of the Temple of Honour, which was made to Solemnize the Erecting the New Statue, that was ſet up in the Court of the *Common-Hall* of the City. The Inſcription which was upon the Frize, and upon the Four Fronts of the Temple, was after the Jeſuitical manner, and no leſs Impious;

The City of Paris, *Pious, Loyal,*
Obedient, Devoted by Publick Vows
To the Divinity and Majeſty of——
Lewis *the Great, the Father of his Country.*
As a Monument of their Duty, Dedicate
And Conſecrate a Temple.

The *Pope*, who was not half ſo timorous, as ſome of the other Temporal Princes of his *Communion*, could not, nor did not look tamely on theſe Proceedings; but oppoſed them with all his Might, and with a Vigour, that ſhewed a *Magnanimous Spirit*; and that waked all the reſt of the Roman Catholick Princes, out of the Lethargy they ſeem'd to

have been laid into by the Charms of *French* Sorcery. For he Wrote vigorously against the Severities used against the Protestants, causing his Beloved Daughter, the late Queen *Christina of Sweden*, to Write to the same purpose; He disapproved the *French* King's Dragoon Conversions; loudly declaim'd against his Violences, and Sacrilegious Usurpations, Cloaked under the Name of *Regalia*; Cited Father *La Chaiese*, and Father *Maimbourg* to *Rome*, to Answer their Disobedience; and caused the latter to be actually thrust out of the Jesuits Society. Takes away the Liberty of Quarters from the *French* Ambassadors at *Rome*, which, with all their Hectoring, they could never yet regain; Caused the Proceedings of the *French* Clergy to be Censured; Denies to *Preconize*, or Confirm any *French* Bishops; stirs up the *Illustrious House* of *Austria* to act vigorously against the *French* King. Fiercely opposes the Election of the Cardinal of *Furstemburg* to the *Arch-Bishoprick* and *Electorate* of *Cologne*, and lets all the *Popish* Princes of *Germany*, as well as the *Protestants*, see their danger

ger therein; and even doth all he can, by his Nuncio at *London*, and the Remonſtrances of the *Spaniſh* and *Imperial Ambaſſadours* there, to draw off King *James* from the *French* Intereſt, and from taking *French* Meaſures, either in Religion or Politicks; And to perſwade him to forbear making uſe of *Frenchified* Jeſuits, or Prieſts, of what Nation ſoever; and uſe only thoſe of the *Auſtrian Party*; And to pleaſe his own People, by minding the true Intereſt of *England*, and holding the Balance of *Europe* ſtiff againſt *France*; and for that end, whatever Private Submiſſions he had made to His Holineſs, yet to have let matters in Religion throughout the *Britiſh Dominions*, *be in Statu quo prius*, at leaſt, till the preſent Great War, with both the *Weſtern* and *Eaſtern Turk* had been over: when by the Favour of a profound Peace, Reigning among all Catholick Princes, he might have made uſe of their United, and Concurring Aſſiſtance, to have ſecurely Re-eſtabliſh'd, not the *French*, but true and Genuine Popery, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; without hazarding the Diminution of the Majeſty of his

Crown, or of the Greatness and Independency of his Power; or rendring himself to be but a Deputy, or Tributary King, as he must do, if he went on to augment the already too formidable, and insolent Power of *France*; and to take *French* Measures, and neglecting to use his own Eyes, and the Advices of his own Agents, Spies and Intelligencers, to make use only of *French* Spectacles, *French* Intelligences, and the Dictates of *French* Ministers of State, and *Frenchified* Jesuits, or Monks, to steer by; which would, at length, but make him Split against a Fatal Rock: a Ship fraught with the fairest hopes, that ever set out in Great *Britain*, under St. *Peter's Banners*, since Queen *Mary's* days.

These were the Actions of *Pope Innocent the XIth.* against *Lewis* the XIVth, and such were the Remonstrances and Advices both of his Nuncio, and the *Spanish* and *Imperial* Ambassadours in *England* to the late King *James*; Which His *Imperial Majesty* afterwards, in his Letter to the Late King, in Answer to one from him, relating the Doleful Story of his Abdication, hints at; and tells him,

him, Had they been followed, he might ſtill have been upon the Throne, with all the Advantages of a *Great Engliſh Monarch*. The obſtinate neglect of which Councils, the moſt ſafe and prudent that could be given to a Popiſh King of *England* at that time of the day, together with the formidable growth, and the aforeſaid Inſolent Proceedings of the *French* King, cauſed both the *Pope*, and the Ancient and Potent Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Bavaria*, not onely to League themſelves together, but alſo for their Common Defence, both againſt *French* Popery, and *French* Power, which were advancing hand in hand to attack them; And which, if ſuffer'd to fix footing in *England*, would ſhortly become altogether irreſiſtible to Confederate. Nay, even with the *Proteſtant* Princes and Powers; the one (*viz.*) the Temporal Princes of *Auſtria* and *Bavaria*, Immediately; and the other, namely, the *Pope*, Mediately, and Covertly; by abetting, and underhand promoting the Intrigues and Attempts of the others, for the carrying on ſuch Deſigns as ſhould divide *England* from the *French* Intereſt,

though it were by the Dismounting a Prince of their own Religion, and placing a *Protestant* upon the Throne. They being very well satisfied it was much safer for Popery in General, as well as for their particular Temporal Interests, to see a *Protestant wear the Crown of England*, though to the seeming disadvantage of the Popish Religion in that particular Kingdom; that would help them to balance the excessive Power of *France*, than to suffer a Popish *King of Great Britain*, of the *French* Stamp, to assist the *French* Monarch to enslave all other, much more *Catholick Princes*; depress the Papal Power it self, and impose a Popery worse to them, than what their erroneous fancies teach them to call *Heresie*. But that which clincht the Nail home, and which not only confirm'd them in those Resolutions, but hastned them to a speedy execution of them, were three very dangerous Attempts of the *French* King; the one was the powerful Interest the *French* had made, to get their Devoted Creature, that Arch-Traytor to his Countrey, the *Quondam Prince William*, but now Bishop of *Strasburg*,

burg, and Cardinal of *Furſtemberg*, to be choſen Elector of *Cologne*, that he might be the more able to back his old Benefactour *Lewis* the 14*th*. in all his Encroachments upon the *Empire*, in awing the reſt of the Electors on the *Rhine*, and by them influencing the whole *Electoral College*, to deprive the Houſe of *Auſtria*, of the Imperial *Dignity*, by chooſing *Lewis* the *French* Dauphin, for King of the *Romans*, or Succeſſor to the *Emperor* inſtead of the Arch-Duke *Joſeph*, &c.

The ſecond was, his breaking ſo perfidiouſly the new made Truce, though ſworn to for twenty Years, and under the pretence of backing the Election of his dear Cardinal, and purſuing ſome extravagant Demands, he was pleaſed to make in the name of the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, of the preſent Prince *Palatine*, to beſiege and ſurpriſe *Philipsburg*, and committing a thouſand Outrages, and Hoſtilities elſewhere, at a time, when the Emperour truſting to the ſecurity of the twenty years Truce, was employing his Arms to repell the Turks, the ſworn Enemies of Chriſtianity in the remoteſt borders of *Chriſtendom*.

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The third was, his declaring War againſt *Holland*, becauſe they ſeem'd to oppoſe his baſe illegal violences, in endeavouring to force an Election, which ought to be free, and that in a Country, where the proud Tyrant had no right to meddle, and which was ſo near their Frontiers: and that too, being not content with that, as if he had had the late King *James*'s Head under his Girdle, he was pleaſed to threaten, that *England* ſhould do the like; and as a forerunner of it, perſwaded King *James*, abruptly, and without any reaſon given, to recall his Subjects out of the *Dutch* Service, at a time when he had no viſible occaſion for them.

Theſe Reaſons all put together, made the *Roman Catholick Princes to league with* Holland, and the *Proteſtant Princes* of Germany; and to favour the Bleſſed and Glorious Deſign, of our preſent Sovereign Lord, King *William*, &c. to endeavour to break the ſtrong Chains that were preparing for all *Europe*, by firſt breaking thoſe of *England*, and by ſeizing before hand of the Reins of Government, over thoſe moſt willing Nations

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that were so exceeding glad of his seasonable help in time of Need; the Succession of which should he delay a Moment, was visibly going to be most unjustly alienated from him, by the means of a suppositious Child, brought upon the Stage only for a blind, and to be consign'd unto the Tyrannical hands of the *French* Monarch.

And lastly, that which made an end of giving a through alarm to the *Pope*, was, the *French* King's insulting and insolent proceedings, by his Ambassador at *Rome* it self; his invading of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, and carrying thereby the War into *Italy*; which by the bye, is now one of the most troublesome Thorns, that he has in his foot, and which he would most fain be rid of, it having proved notwithstanding his Successes, the most chargeable and incommodious War to him, next that of *England*, of any of the rest. Which considerations made the Pope, and the rest of the *Roman Princes*, and particularly the *Spaniards*, employ sundry Priests, devoted to their interests, but as so many Spies about the late King *James*, to fish out the secrets of the

the *Frenchified* Cabal; and to communicate the same, from time to time, to the late *Spanish* Ambassadour, who failed not to advertise the King his Master, the *illustrious Prince* of *Orange*, and all the Allies, nor yet to communicate them to the Nobility, Gentry and qualified Citizens of *England*; to whose secret advice, thus obtain'd (next to God Almighty) we owe all the satisfactory light we have had into the dark Intrigue of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, which above all things, gave the last and most powerful Impulse to those Motions, that brought about the late Happy and wonderful *Revolution*.

Having thus seen how the *French* King, by catching too eagerly at *Universal Monarchy*, and his Ally the late King *James*, by adhering to the *French* Counsel more than to his own *English* Subjects, stirr'd up the most zealous Princes of the *Roman Communion*, and even the Pope himself, to side with the *Protestant* Powers against them, and readily to concur with these last, even to the suppression of all hopes of their own Religions, becoming predominant in *England*; and

rather

rather than ſee it planted there by *French* hands. We cannot therefore at all wonder, that the *Proteſtant Foreign Powers*, and the people of *Great Britain* eſpecially, who had much greater obligations to it, both from their Civil and Religious *Intereſts*, ſhould willingly unite to the ſame purpoſe, and take the opportunity of entring into ſo potent a Confederacy, to preſerve their Religion and ſecure their Poſterity, and all that was *near and dear* to them in reference to both Worlds; when they ſaw the very Popiſh Princes, and the head of that Communion ſo hotly take the Alarm, though nothing ſo nearly, nor ſo deeply concern'd in the danger as themſelves; and by their diligence in being ſo ready to join with them, Tacitly to reproach their Dulneſs and awake them timely and vigorouſly, to *ſecond* the noble Eſforts, of ſuch a Wiſe and valiant Prince; whoſe known injurious Treatment, by both Kings and very legal and rightful pretentions, to the ſucceſſion of the *Britiſh Throne*, as well as his Exemplary and Military virtues, had now gotten him ſo large a ſhare, or intereſt in the hearts

hearts of all the oppreſs'd People of the three Kingdoms, and gave them and all their Foreign Friends, ſuch fair dawning hopes of a moſt happy and glorious Succeſs.

As for the *Hollanders*, they were moved to aſſiſt in this *great Enterpriſe*, not only by the conſideration of their general Intereſt, as one of the chief Parties in War with *France*; nor yet, wholly and ſolely out of gratitude to the courageous and illuſtrious Prince, who had ſo lately reſcued them from imminent ruin, and reſtored them to as great a Beauty of Order, and formidable Strength, as any other Republick; (though no doubt theſe Motives ſwayed them very much.) But being particularly prick'd forward, and provoked by daily menaces from *France*, and appearing and moſt convincing Mark from *England*, that the late King, did not they firſt prevent him, would certainly declare War againſt them, having for that purpoſe already recall'd all his Forces, and made ſeveral other ſteps that way by his Envoy Marqueſs *D' Abbeville*; they could not chuſe but think it great Prudence, as well as Gratitude, to cloſe with their renowned Prince, and

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our mighty Deliverer, and anſwer the calls and intreaties of their ſore oppreſs'd Neighbours the *Engliſh*. Who in former Ages, had given them a lift, and partly delivered them from Bondage, and who being now once aſſiſted and freed by them, would in all probability, contribute moſt effectually of any of their Allies, to the repulſing of that ſubtil encroaching Foe, that threaten'd them with a ſecond Slavery; and in order to prevent the fatal Stroke intended againſt them, as the chief Obſtacles of erecting Deſpotick Power and Arbitrary Government in *Great Britain*, and from thence inforcing it upon all *Europe*, by lending a powerful, timely and hearty Aſſiſtance to his Highneſs.

Add to this the *Sympathy* and feeling compaſſion, which the horrid ſufferings of the poor Proteſtants in *France*, many thouſands whereof wearing the cruel Marks and Badges of *French* Barbarity; were daily objects of their Eyes, moved their Chriſtian hearts, which laſt conſideration, as well as that of their civil Intereſt, of which the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Netherlands, were the great *Barrier* and

and *Bulwark*, as likewise the Design they had discovered to be Hatched by *France* to devour them all one after another, and to extirpate the Protestant Name, (scurrillously nick-nam'd by the scoffing Enemy, the *Northern* Heresie) from under Heaven, prevail'd likewise with the rest of the *German* Protestant Princes, especially the most wise and experienc'd Prince the then Elector of *Brandenburg*, his Heroical Highness's illustrious Kinsman, and the Princes of the Houses of *Saxony*, *Lunenburg* and *Hesse*, to contribute their best Helps as well as Wishes, to the accomplishment of that great Heaven-inspired Enterprise.

Next the Causes that moved the illustrious Prince of *Orange*, besides all the former considerations and motives, common to him with all the rest, were so visibly sensible, and most just, and of so very cogent a nature, that to resist them, had been to resist both Sense and Reason, and God himself who now seem'd to give him a Commission, to rescue his Church and oppress'd People.

He saw the State, in which he first drew his Breath, which his warlike Ancestors

ceſtors founded, and which he no leſs gloriouſly and miraculouſly had newly raiſed again, into a ſtronger and more beautiful Structure than before, out of (in a manner) a confuſed heap of Rubbiſh, menaced afreſh by the ſame crafty and powerful Enemy, back'd with another potent Popiſh Ally, in a more formidable manner than ever; he heard from a far, the diſmal Groans of the miſerably afflicted and tormented *Proteſtants* in *France*; and eſpecially of thoſe of his own *Hereditary Principality* of *Orange*, moſt unjuſtly wreſted from him; and what infinitely more ſenſibly touch'd him, the Slavery and more than *Ægyptian* oppreſſion of his natural Subjects, crying to him for Juſtice, and ſaying, Help, O thou mighty Prince of Valour, and nurſing Father of God's true reform'd Church; it is high time for to lay to thy powerfull and bleſſed hand, for popiſh Judges and Seminaries have made void our Laws, Rights and Privileges.

He found the ruine of his Country level'd at, through his Auguſt ſides; and that the *Gallick* Tyrant would never pardon him, the unexpected raviſhment of

his stollen and perfidious Conquests; nor the truly generous and *Princely* refusal of purchasing a Sovereignty by the betraying of his own Country; nor the terrible, smarting and disgracefull blow, he received from him before *Mons*; nor his obstructing an uncomely peace at *Nimeguen*; nor finally his happy Match with a most accomplisht and amiable Princess of his own Blood, when the subtil Monsieur least thought on't, and whom he had laid close Intrigues and subtil Stratagems (had not they been Providentially prevented, by a speedy conclusion of that blessed Marriage) to have spirited or stollen away, and made a Sacrifice to the black Interests, concerted between him and her Father, which was to have been the great Issue of that numerous and splendid Embassy of *French* Lords, not long before preceeding; had not God in his Mercy to our Nation prevented it, by making the late King *Charles*, as much inclin'd as he was otherwise, to favour them; to balk all their Projects by that sudden and contrary jerk of Policie, which put them for the present, quite out of countenance; and which all their Juggles knew not how to prevent. He

He likewiſe ſaw plainly, that whereas beſides the unpardonable crimes againſt the greatneſs of *Lewis* the 14*th.* and the bigotted Inclinations of his Uncle and Father-in-law, he was ſenſible he had committed a Third, which was greater than all the reſt, *viz.* Obſtinately refuſing to give his Aſſent, and Conſent, to take off the *Teſt* and *Penal Laws*, and give a new *Magna Charta of Liberty* to the Papiſts of *England*, to ſupplant and overthrow the Rights and Liberties of all others; He was therefore by thoſe whoſe threatnings were never vain, when in full power to execute them, menaced, that he ſhould pay dearly for it; and he ſaw they were going in down-right earneſt to be as good as their Words, by popping up a Child all on a ſudden, to act the Prince of Wales, and put *him* and *his Royal Princeſs*, by the Succeſſion of theſe Crowns, of which they were the true undoubted *preſumptive Heirs*; no leſs unjuſtly than they had depriv'd him of his other poſſeſſions, and all this only to put him out of Power, and make him uncapable to vindicate his own and his poor Subjects former wrongs, to pro-

tect any longer with ſucceſs the Re-publick he had hitherto ſo proſperouſly defended; to revenge the unſpeakable oppreſſions of the people in *France*, or ſupport or retrieve the Proteſtant Religion, and civil Rights and Liberties of the ancient and warlike people of Great *Britain*; whereof he appeared a kind and powerful Defender, and who were his undeniable *Subjects in Reverſion*, and whoſe Intereſts he ſeem'd reſolv'd zealouſly to eſpouſe, and as ſtiffly to defend as his own.

And when he ſaw the people of all Ranks and Qualities, and of all Religions and Intereſts, in the three Kingdoms, but one (to wit, the Papiſts) with one common and earneſt mind and voice, call to him as next undoubted Heir at Law, to take care no Damage might be done by the preſent Poſſeſſour, in the Lands of his Succeſſion; to reſiſt the moſt unjuſt Uſurpation, or Alienation intended by a Suppoſititious Child, and the malicious Intrigues of a Jeſuited Step-Mother; and in a word, to redreſs all the manifold Wrongs and Oppreſſion of the Subjects; to ſave the *Proteſtant Religion*, and

and the civil *Liberties of all Europe*, which depended chiefly in that dangerous Juncture, upon the Preſervation of Great *Britain* to the Confederacy from becoming a Prey to the overgrown Monſter of *France*.

Of the loſs of all which, and of the vaſt Detriment, that would have thence happen'd to ſo many millions of precious Souls, and to the publick *Weal of all Chriſtendom*, he would have been undoubtedly thought highly guilty; had he neglected ſo many forcible Calls, and indiſpenſible Obligations, both of Nature, Duty, and Intereſt.

And laſtly, when beſides all theſe irreſiſtible Motives, he conſidered, that the danger was extreamly preſſing; that *Ireland* was already Haltered, and bound as a Sacrifice ready to be offered; *Scotland* ſtrongly manacled, and the intolerable Chains juſt ready to be thrown over *England*'s Neck; and the terrible glittering Sword drawn out, and ready to be Brandiſh'd againſt himſelf and his Republick; and that unleſs he would reſolve to ſtrike the firſt Blow, it would be too late to ſtrike at all. And Finally,

ly, that unleſs he made an attempt upon *England*, while his Allys had Forces and time to ſpare for his aſſiſtance, and the Armies in *England*, as well as the people of all ſorts, were in a Condition as well as Diſpoſition, to ſecond his noble and excellent Efforts; that the very next Spring perhaps, ſome of the Allys might find an *Engliſh* Army upon their Frontiers, intermixt with *French*; and an Army of Frenchified *Switzers*, and *Iriſh Tories*, in poſſeſſion of *England*; and the *Engliſh* and *French* Fleets, maſters of the Sea, aſſerting the Greatneſs of *Lewis* the 14*th*; and *Holland* and the *Spaniſh* Netherlands, ſwallow'd up by a ſudden inundation, breaking violently in upon them on all ſides, before they were aware; or that their neareſt, and moſt powerful Allys, could come up within ſight, much leſs within reach enough to give them any Aſſiſtance; I ſay, when our wiſe and preſaging Prince, now his moſt Excellent Majeſty, ſaw, and duly weighed all this, how loath ſoever he were to do any thing, that might bear the leaſt Shadow, or Semblance of ill; or that might ſeem to violate, that Tenderneſs

and

and Reſpect, he had naturally for an Uncle and a Father-in-law, of that great Quality: Yet now, when not only his private *Intereſts* lay at ſtake, but the publick Happineſs and Well-fare of ſo many *Myriads* of *Souls*; ſo many Kingdoms and Territories, ſome of which, he had ſuch an indiſpenſible Obligation to take care of, were in ſuch extraordinary preſſing Danger, and Honour of Conſcience, even of King *James* himſelf, baſely beſlur'd and abuſed, by ſo groſs a Cheat put upon him, by the ſubtil Intrigues of Jeſuits, and his Jeſuited Conſort, in prejudice of his own *Natural and undoubted Iſſue*, in order to the inſlaving Him, as well as his Subjects, every whit as much to the Caprices of *France*, as he is now; and to the manifeſt greater peril of his Life, than ſince has happen'd by the attempts his people would have made againſt the Intrigues of his Deluders; had not they found a far more regular, and legal Aſſiſtance otherwiſe. And conſidering that there was no other remedy, but breaking the neck of their miſchievous Proceedings, by ſome ſudden and ſurprizing Maſter-ſtroke of Pow-

er and Policy; He now stood no longer, consulting with Flesh and Blood, and parling with the unseasonable reasonings of the tenderness we have been speaking of; but fully resolve with all Expedition, to prepare for the prevention, and happy redress of so great a storm of Evils; as otherwise he foresaw would most inevitably fall upon *England*, *Scotland*, and *Holland*: Yea, on all the greatest part of *Europe*.

But leave we our Gracious Prince a while, making his war-like Preparations, and stuffing his stately Wooden Horses, with fierce courageous Troops, not to Burn, but to save our otherwise lost *Troy*; and make a step back to *England*, to see how all things there concurr'd and worked together, to meet his most noble Endeavours, and Crown his so glorious and heavenly Enterprises, with a bless'd Success beyond all Expectation.

If we come then to examine things there likewise, we shall still find that our Royal *Heroe*'s Enemies, whilst they were plotting his Destruction, and the enslaving of these *Nations*, under a double Yoak of Popery, and Arbitrary power,

er; which were both to Center in an entire Subjection to the Tyranny of the *French* King; made Tools of themſelves, by an Over-ruling Providence, not only to ſave, but to exalt them, whoſe utter ruine they really deſign'd; and even lift them up, to ſuch a Power, as to be able to throw down their New Erected *Babel* in *England*, and to ſhake the very Foundations of their Old one, ſo long ſetled (even) in *France* it ſelf. For the late King *James*, beſides the Miſtakes and Faults which he had all along fallen into, and daily perſiſted to commit; for want of diſcerning his own true Intereſts from thoſe of *France*; and, for lack of ſeeing the Bottom of the *French* King's Deſigns, made all other ſteps, that his Enemies could have wiſh'd him to take, towards the bringing upon himſelf Swift Deſtruction; and the Advancement of that Warlike-Prince to the Throne of *Great Britain*: which, againſt the ſtrong Obligations of Nature, and without any ſenſe, or regard of his own highly injured honour thereby, his late Majeſty ſhamefully went about, by the ſubtle Stratagems of Jeſuits and Prieſts,

Priests, to bereave him and his Royal Consort of.

For besides his siding so openly with *France*, and most highly disobliging thereby the rest of the *Roman Catholick* Powers, as we have related; And besides the Broad-Signs he had given, of making War upon *Holland*, on pretence of their having Assisted the Duke of *Monmouth*, and *Argile*, and of some other New-started Complaints of the *Dutch* proceedings against our Merchants at *Masulipatan*, &c. and in the *East-Indies*, whilst the Injuries done our People daily by the *French* about *Hudson's Bay*, and elsewhere, and in the Insults they daily received by the *French* Privateers, and Men of War, almost every where, were passed by unregarded, and without any redress; And besides the particular threats he had made against the *Illustrious Prince of Orange*; he had Dissolv'd that *Parliament* that had so zealously stood by him against the late D of *Monmouth*; not only because they would not grant him a Fund of Money to maintain a Standing Army, above the Regulated number of Guards, and Garrisons, in time

time of Peace, Contrary to the Conſtitution of the Government; But rather becauſe, forſooth, they would not let them be Mann'd, and Commanded by as many Popiſh and Foreign Officers and Commanders as he pleas'd to ſtuff them with.

After this, he continued and put in as many Popiſh Commanders, and Governours into his Army, Ships and Garriſons; And as many Popiſh Juſtices of Peace into all *Towns*, *Burroughs* and *Cities*, all over *England*, as he could: And, in favour of that proceeding, ſo contrary to Law and Juſtice, orders his Judges to Declare *a Diſpenſing Power*, to be one of his Royal *Prerogatives*, in prejudice to the Privileges of the Two Houſes, and even of his own Power in *Parliament*. And deals with all the Artifices imaginable, with all Qualified Perſons, both Clergy and Laity of the *Church* of *England*, to induce them to Conſent to the Repealing of the *Penal Laws and Teſt*; to the Countenancing of his Diſpencing Power, and the keeping up of his Standing Army, and putting down the Militia; and when he ſaw them averſe to it; though

though he had but just before, most highly incens'd the Dissenting party, by his MOST BLOODY, and Severe Execution of so many Hundreds of them that had been engaged with *Monmouth* and *Argile*; and though he knew them all bred up in an Inveterate Aversion to *Monarchy*; Yet he, most Impolitickly, Quits his Best Friends, that had Set the Crown upon his Head, because they would not humour him in things visibly tending to his own overthrow, or destruction, as well as theirs: And has recourse by Fawning, and most Unkingly, Mean, and Abject Sollicitations, to those very Dissenters, whose BLOOD he was still REAKING with; Thinking to do by them, his Sworn Enemies, what he could not get done by his Friends, and weaken both them and the other Party with Divisions, till he could reduce them both, by his Third Growing party, of *English*, *Scotch*, *Irish*, and Foreign *Papists*, to be his Absolute Slaves: To this end he New-models over again those *Corporations*, both he and his late Deceased *Royal Brother*, had but lately Modell'd before; and taking away all the Old *Charters*,

Charters, gives out New ones, by which, all true *Church of England* Men, who ſtood for the *Penal Laws* and *Teſt*, were ungratefully turn'd out; and Diſſenters, and ſuch as had been turn'd out before, were intruded in their places; Thinking thereby to have ſuch a Packt *Parliament*, as would take away thoſe Laws, and Deſtroy the *Church of England*, by laying it open, in Common, and Defenceleſs; and make Room for the Introducing of *Popery and Deſpotick Power*, when it ſhould be leaſt apprehended. He Granted out Commiſſions, for the vexing, and calling to Account thoſe, that in the former Reign, though really ſet on by the Intrigues of himſelf, and his own Party; had vigorouſly executed the Laws then in force againſt Diſſenters; and that, not ſo much out of Righting the Diſſenters, for the Exactions that had been made upon them; Or Reimburſing them, or the Crown, for what was pretended to have been extorted from the one, and detain'd from the other; but meerly to raiſe New Animoſities between the two Parties, and make the Diſſenters, though but for their own Ends,

Ends, willing to be his Tools, in the Absolute Destruction which he intended to both.

And to this end, of his own Single Authority, by virtue of the Dispencing Power he procured to be invested in him, by Eleven Judges, though in spight of the Unanimous *Sense of Parliament*, sufficiently declared against it, in the time of his *Late Royal Brother*, *King Charles the Second*, he gratifies them, by a Declaration for *Liberty of Conscience*; which some of them, though they accepted with seeming Joy, and Thankfulness, and being no less skill'd in the Art of Dissimulation, than his Confessor F. *Petres*, and imagining it good policy to flatter him, as he flattered them, according to that common saying, *Fallere fallentem non est fraus*; thereby to find the easier Means to work their Revenge, both upon him and the Monarchy, and *Established Church*; Yet, the Major part of them received it rather with Silence, than any apparent Consent, or Applause; and several of them, like true *Christians*, and brave *Englishmen*, express'd plainly their dislike of it, and

and Renounc'd ſuch an Opportunity of expreſſing their Reſentments, againſt the Ancient and True *Reformed Church of England*, by any proceeding, that was like to prove ſuch a Tool for the Erection of *Popery*, *Slavery*, and *Arbitrary Power*; and rather began then to have better thoughts of the Eſtabliſh'd Church here, than ever before: When they ſaw her Chief Members ſo ſtifly to ſtand up, and Defend the *Proteſtant Religion* againſt the Mines, as well as the open Attacks of *Popery* and *Abſolute Power*; and to refuſe all manner of Accommodation with the *Church of Rome*, or any Complaiſance though to their then King; that might any way evacuate the *Law*, or put them under any Suſpicion of their being capable to give up their Common Intereſt; and ſaw well enough, that it was the real Effect of the Intrigues of a Court-party, influenc'd and biaſs'd by deſigning Popiſh Emiſſaries; and not the *Body of the Church of England*, that had rais'd againſt them thoſe Severe Proſecutions, under which they had ſmarted ſo much; Yet ſome Mercenary Men were gain'd among them, and,

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to the no small surprise of the World; the old Monthly Observator, that had stuck so close to Prerogative, as to forget almost the Interests of his Church, was now laid aside: And the late Mr. *Henry Carr*, that had formerly Written the Packet from *Rome*; and had, in the most invidious and provoking manner imaginable, exposed all the Intrigues of the Popish Agents; and all the Actions, and whole Conduct of that King, when Duke of *York*; and had serv'd, as a Trumpet, to the whole Party of the Exclusioners; was now Courted, and Brib'd, to Blazon forth the Graciousness of the New Declaration for Liberty, and to Write, in Exchange, for their Observator.

The like Proceedings were acted in *Scotland*, where *Despotick Power*, and *Absolute Authority* was Assum'd, with a more Imperious Air; and then were our *Gazettes* stuff'd, with those many *Fulsome Addresses*, that Nauseated all Men of Sense of both Parties; The hands to which, were most of them Suborn'd, and hired; and the Hundreds and Thousands, that were not Named,

Named, set down with a Bold Stroke, indefinitely, *Cum*, &c. Though no where yet Existing, but *in Nubibus*; and which indeed, though they pretended to have devoted their Lives and Fortunes to the service of their New Benefactor, for the Gracious Liberty he had Granted them, yet proved but Troops of Air in his time of Need; the Main Body of the Dissenting Party Wisely Concurring with that of the Church, to wish well to the Arms of the Prince of *Orange*; and, in *Scotland*, doing indeed themselves the whole Work for him.

And though the Church-Party would not give their Consent, to the taking off the *Test* and *Penal Laws*; Yet he had some hopes, they, and especially the Major part of the *Clergy* among them, would at least have gone such Lengths in Passive Obedience, and compliance to Prerogative, as to have been tamely submissive with the dispensing with them; and not to have withstood the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience: But when he found by that Acute *Letter to a Dissenter*, and some other *Writings*, Publisht on that occasion,

that they Disavowed all Complaisance with him, *in those Points*; that no Addresses of Thanks, excepting one or two, came from any of the *Church of England Party*, upon the subject of that Declaration; and that notwithstanding the many sham *Addresses*, wherewith he sought to Delude himself, and the World; the Best and Wisest part of the Dissenters Rejected his *Declaration*; as harbouring a *Secret Snake* in the Grass, and Underhand sided with the *Church of England*, in Disavowing any *Liberty* not Granted *in Parliament*: He was extreamly Uneasie, and many Projects were offer'd to him, by his *Cabinet Councellours*, to Ward the Mischiefs these ill symptoms Threaten'd, and make himself obey'd.

According to some of these Advices, to Revenge himself upon such of our Clergy as stood Tight to the *Protestant and English Interests*, by the means of such of them, as he thought would comply, which still he imagin'd would be the Major part; and to make them, as his Jesuits phrased it, *To eat their own Dung, by forcing them to Excert an Active, or else to feel the smart of their own Passive*

Paſſive Obedience, the Principles of which he miſtakingly fanſied would have carried the Main-Body of the Clergy; Juſt as great and extravagant lengths, as ſome Tantivy-Court-Doctors, among them at that time, had laid out for them; and, have perſwaded them, that the ſame Abſolute and Unlimitted Obedience, was owing to the Bare Commands of the King; as to the Acts of the *Three Eſtates*, viz. *King, Lords and Commons*, in which alone, is the fulneſs of *Supream Legal Power, and Authority*; and to which alone conſequently, the *Orthodox Chriſtian Duty of Abſolute Active, or Paſſive Obedience* is due; And that they were to ſubmit, as blindly and tamely to the King, acting without, or againſt *LAW*, as by and with it; and that Active, or Paſſive Obedience, was as much due to the King, out of, as in Parliament; and to a Word of his, an Order of Council, or a Proclamation, as to an Act of Parliament; I ſay, erroneouſly thinking that the Major part of our Churchmen were as much ſeaſon'd, with thoſe Miſtaken Notions of Paſſive Obedience, &c. as ſome *Court-Doctours*, byaſs'd then by

the Jesuits, and some of their Unthinking Followers seem'd to be; He resolves to Administer to the whole Body of the Clergy, such a *Dose*, or *Pill*, as should infallibly search and try the Temper of them all; and therefore presently gives Order to all Ministers, Pastours, and Curates, *To Read Publickly in their Churches his Declaration*, for liberty of Conscience.

But finding that, Contrary to his Expectation, not onely Seven of our Principal, and *Right Reverend Bishops*, had the Zeal and Courage, to Address him against that Declaration, as Illegal; and to Protest they could not Comply with his Commands in Reading it, *because against Law, as well as their Consciences*; And that the Main-Body of the Clergy, throughout the Kingdom, influenc'd by their Noble Example, Refused likewise to Read it, and that *in Nine thousand and some Hundreds of Parishes, there are in* England *and* Wales, *besides Collegiate Churches and Chappels*, &c. *there were scarely* 500 *Clergy-Men in all* that were weak and supple enough to Comply with

with his Orders in that Matter; He and his Cabal were much inraged, And yet at their Wits end, what Measures to take; How to Remedy so great an Evil, and how to prosecute a whole Body of Men, so considerable, as that of the Clergy. They had not long before that set up, though contrary to an Express Act of *Parliament*, a *New High Commission*; thinking thereby to have awed the Clergy, and have Disciplin'd them so, as to have disposed them for a Ready Compliance with the Declaration that was to follow; And which, had they Complied, Was to have been the *Dead-doing-Stroke to the Churchof England*: By which *High-Commission*, they Censured and Deprived, *the Right Worthy and Magnanimous Prelate, the present Lord Bishop of London*; Notwithstanding his, and his Noble Families great Merits towards the Crown, and several other worthy Clergy-Men; Which Bold Attempts upon the Subjects Liberty, and *Prerogative of Parliament*, did not a little move all Orders and Ranks of Men in the Kingdom, and rather made them far more stiff, against all Compliance with the least Mo-

tions made towards taking away the *Penal Laws* and *Test*; and, with the *Declaration* for *Liberty*, than any ways frightned, or dispos'd them to it.

Which made the Popish Cabal, tho they resolv'd to deal rigorously with the *Addressing Bishops*, whom they committed to the Tower, not dare to employ the Authority of their pretended Commission against them any more; But rather to Impeach them at Law, which, when they were baffled in, they signified such indiscreet Rage and Spite, at their Disappointment, that they could not forbear letting the whole *Body of the Protestants throughout Great Britain*, &c. *see*, that from thenceforwards they were minded, without seeking any more Umbella's, or Disguises of Law and Justice, to prosecute their Revenge by Main Force; and by Military and Dragooning hands to effect, what they could not do by their *High-Commission*, or any courses at Law.

I need not mention their Practices, in endeavouring to Poyson the Fountains that were to feed our Posterity, by Erecting Popish Schools and Seminaries

in

in divers places; and by endeavouring to ſtuff our *Univerſities* with Roman Emiſſaries; Nor the violences uſed towards thoſe who withſtood them: As to thoſe of *Magdalen College*, and others, becauſe all thoſe were but leſs matters, in compariſon of what they did afterwards to the *Right Reverend the Biſhops*; and were going to do to the reſt of the Clergy, and therefore ſhall only proceed, to hint upon thoſe other Extremities they openly, in the face of the Sun, at laſt were driving us upon; And which even forc'd the whole Nation, moſt Juſtly, in its Neceſſary Defence; after they had, out of an Exceſs of Reſpect to the *Late King*, born, till a Remedy was within an Ace of being too late, the Inſolences of a few deſpicable, hot-headed Jeſuits and Monks, influenc'd by the *French* Father *la Chaiſe*; whoſe blind Unthinking Paſſive Tool, *P. Peters* was; to call for Aſſiſtance to the Next Preſumptive Heirs of the Crown.

Theſe then were their further Deſigns upon the Clergy.

I. To New-Rate all *Ecclesiastical* Preferments, and make them pay First-fruits, Tenths, &c. according to their present yearly value, and not according to the old Rates.

II. To examine at their *Ecclesiastical Commission*, the ways and means used by Clergy-Men possess'd of Benefices, to come into them; and if they could be charged with the least appearance of *Simony*, to deprive them, and give their Livings to Popish-Priests, or formerly depriv'd Nonconformist Ministers, or others devoted to their Interests, to hold by Dispensation, or otherwise.

III. To Nose the Conformable Clergy, by allowing a Right to Papists and Dissenters, to keep publick Registers, and to pay but half-Dues to the Parish-Ministers for burying.

IV. To nominate no New *Protestant Bishops*, or other Ecclesiastical Dignities, in place of those that should die; and to foist in as many Popish Priests and

and Dissenting Ministers, as they could into all *Ecclesiastical Benefices* that should be vacant from time to time, who were to hold them by Dispensation, and supply them by conforming Curates, till they should be strong enough to establish Popery by open Force.

V. To have the Jurisdiction of vacant *Bishopricks* administred by Commissioners, and their Revenues employed for maintenance of Popish *Bishops*, *Priests*, or *Seminaries*, &c. As likewise the Revenue of all vacant *Deaneries*, *Prebendships*, &c. And to obtrude as many Popish School-masters as they could, into all vacant Free-Schools, with several other projects.

VI. To remove all Causes from the *Bishops Courts*, to their Ecclesiastical Commission.

VII. After some time, to sieze the Cathedral of St. *Paul's* when it should be Built, and the Abby of *Westminster* for Popish use, allowing only the Dean and Prebends, in case they quietly abandoned,

ed, the possession of them, their full Revenues during life.

These things were really intended against the Clergy, over and above what was actually already done; but then to Curb the Laity of all Degrees, these further Measures were concerted to put in Execution, as fast as they could.

I. A new Court like that of the Star-Chamber, though under a disguised name was to be erected.

II. To Awe and Balance the Power and Interest of the Metropolitan City of *London*, without the rougher Methods of a *Tower* or *Garrison*, &c. It was resolv'd, to erect the City of *Westminster* into a Corporation, like to that of *London*, to be govern'd by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen, common Council, &c. with as ample Privileges, Immunities and Freedoms, as the ancient City of *London* enjoys; in order to invite People of Wealth and Trade, as great Merchants, &c. to settle there as well as in *London*, and thereby to cause an Emulation between them, that might keep both Cities

Cities tight to the Crown, or at leaſt to keep that of *London*, from being potent enough alone to conteſt any more with their King, or make too ſtrong a party againſt him.

III. The Militia when they durſt, were to be all Diſarm'd, and the Money levied for the maintenance of them, applyed for that of a ſtanding Army.

IV. In caſe the *Parliament* to be call'd after the new model of Corporations and Counties, that then was endeavouring was finiſhed, anſwered not expectation: Then a Parliament was to be packt, after the method of thoſe of *Cromwell's*, compoſed moſt of Army Officers, Courtiers, and ſuch others as they knew were diſpoſed, vigorouſly to concurr with all projects to the ruining of the publick Liberty.

V. After things were come to perfection, the *Houſe of Commons* was to be declared unneceſſary and pernicious; and all *Legiſlative Authority*, to reſide in the King, and a ſelect Council of Lords and Gentry.

VI. In

VI. In order to this, the Army was by degrees to be new Modell'd, and stuft with *English*, *French*, *Scotch* and *Irish* Papists, or Persons indifferent in Religion, or of none at all, with some Dissenters, &c. And all Church of *England* Men by little and little put out of the Council, and out of all places of Trust both Civil and Military.

VII. That most of the *English* Forces, should be on some suddain pretence, shipt over into *French* Service, and reimplac'd by as many *French*, who with something a greater number of *English*, *Scotch*, *Irish* Papists, and Popish *Swissers*, were to constitute the King's Guards, and the standing Forces of *England*. And *Scotland* and *Ireland* were to be guarded by natural *Irish*, and such others of *English* or *Scotch* extraction that were Papists.

VIII. A new Court of Wards was to be Establish'd, by virtue of which, all Minors and Infants being brought under the King's *Tutelage*, should be brought up in the Romish Religion; as was already

already begun to be practiſed in *Scotland.*

But notwithſtanding all theſe Attempts upon the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, contrary to poſitive Law, his own Solemn Promiſes, and his Coronation Oath, ſo extreamly affectionate, were the beſt part of the Nation to the perſon of their Prince, and ſo wholly averſe to the contributing any thing, to the embroiling theſe Nations, a ſecond time in Civil Wars, as being ſo very ſenſible of the miſeries of the laſt, whoſe deep Scars ſcarcely well healed, yet remain'd in view, not without horrour before their Eyes, and reluctancy on their Spirits.

That they were very hardly and with much difficulty induced to believe any thing of their King, that ſavour'd of an ill deſign; and when they were convinc'd of it by infallible Proofs, and the undoubted Teſtimony of their own Senſes, together with Church and State now ſmarting under the Burthen: Yet would they have thought it their moſt dutiful, ſafe and wiſeſt Courſe, tamely to ſuffer almoſt

almost any Inconveniences and Insults from him, rather than to involve the three Kingdoms in fresh dangers, by any active Resistance; especially considering that he was already well stricken in Years, and could not Reign long.

Had not they seen those very Princely Heirs, and *Nursing Parents to the Church*, in whom they reposed all hopes of Redress, treated after the same Injurious manner, as the Subjects; and not only Menac'd, but plainly going to be both for ever excluded of their Succession, by a *Jesuitical imposture, or a supposititious Prince of* Wales, and driven even from their present possessions, both in the *Netherlands* and *Germany*, as they had newly been already from those in *France*, by a formidable Invasion; and that they (namely the Subjects) were to be made Tools of both for their own Destruction, and that of those pious famous and most gracious Princes, from whom only under God, they hoped for Relief and Deliverance. And had not they had perfect Information, by means of the *Spanish* Ambassadour, as aforesaid, of all the Intrigues and Stratagems, laid against

gainſt the Rights of thoſe *Dear and Heaven-beloved Princes*, the hope of the Proteſtant Church throughout Chriſtendom, as well as againſt their own preſent Civil and Religious Liberties; and eſpecially, receiving perfect intelligence of the whole proceſs of that Impoſture, of putting upon them now a Suppoſititious Heir, and had not King *James* himſelf, and his too precipitate Councellors, taken very much pains to convince them, that the *Spaniſh* Intelligence was very true to a Tittle in all particulars; and had not the League with *France* to deſtroy *Holland*, and the manifeſt ſteps made then by our Court, towards its Execution, beyond all Contradiction, demonſtrated to them that ſuch Chains were (of a truth) prepared for them, as would not be of a few years continance, but would be very laſting, and impoſſible to be ſhaken off, if once wholly put on: And that they were juſt going to be thrown about their necks, if not prevented, without further dallying in that very Nick of time.

For at the ſame time, a pretended Prince of *Wales* was ſtarted up, they found

found their Pillars of the Church, namely, the Reverend Bishops, and the main Body of their Clergy fiercely attack'd; *Ireland*, and the Protestants there, put wholly under *Despotick Power*, Arbitrary *Dispositions*, and the mercileſs *Mercy* of cruel implacable *Iriſh* Papiſts; *Scotland*, wholly ſubjected allready, under an open faced *Deſpotick Authority*; the brave *Engliſh Proteſtant Nobility*, thoſe Ornaments of our Kingdom, for the moſt part ſlighted, and their Sage advices, not at all heeded in Council; but all ruled by a Popiſh *French* Cabal, headed by *P. Petres* and Mr. *Barillon*, and all Church of *England*-men already diſplaced, or going to be removed, not only from Civil Employments, but as we have ſhew'd from Military ones too, both in the Fleet and Army; and when the Army it ſelf, which was to have back'd all theſe proceedings, ſaw, that for only oppoſing the foiſting in of *Iriſh* and *French* Papiſts among them, their moſt Eminent Captains and Officers, though highly deſerving in the late time of need, againſt the Duke of *Monmouth*, were treated no better than the Biſhops:

Biſhops: That the illuſtrious Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark* her ſelf, was ſo imperiouſly and diſdainfully handled, and neither ſhe, nor any Perſon from their Serene Highneſs's, the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, though ſo very highly concern'd, ſuffered to be preſent at the Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*. But that on the contrary, War was plainly preparing againſt the *Hollander*, in pretence forſooth; but in reality and indeed, againſt the precious Perſons of the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, whom they lookt upon at leaſt, as their *Sovereigns in Reverſion*; and that they were to be ſent over Seas they knew not where, to fight *French* and Popiſh Quarrels, never more to return, whilſt their places were to be ſupplyed here, by *French* and *Iriſh* and other Popiſh Forces; I ſay, when the *Army* ſaw themſelves thus treated, and were convinced there were further deſigns, laid as deeply and maliciouſly againſt them, as againſt any other body of men in the *three Kingdoms*, and ſaw an Image of their future fate, by what they beheld already done to the late ſtanding Army in *Ireland*, and to ſome

of the best of their own Officers; and when they saw they began already to be distrusted, and yet that the Court had gone so far, in the affairs of the Bishops, and the body of the Church of *England*, both Clergy and Gentry, that in all appearance the Lawyers having refused to do them the Justice, pretended in the Tryal of the *Right Reverend Prelates*; they would now have recourse to a *French* Army, assoon as ever they had seen but a good part of the present one gone away, and the Post new Modell'd.

They, (*viz.* the *English* Army) readily concurr'd with the rest of the Nation; that is to say, Those of the Clergy, Nobility and Gentry, in sending intentionally if not actually to the Heroick Prince of *Orange* to come, and (immediately under the Lord of Hosts) to undertake their Relief and Deliverance: and thus a good part even of the whole Nation, and of the Army and Fleet too, even by the very proceedings of their Enemies, though much contrary to their Intentions, disposed to wish success to the most generous undertaking of our modern *CONSTANTINE*; who in Com-

Compliance with their hearty deſires, and the powerful *Call of Self-preſervation*, as well as the Defence of his own Rights, with the zealous Aſſiſtance of the States of *Holland*, and of the moſt Serene Prince, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and ſome other generous Allies, provided a brave Fleet, conſiſting of *Sixty five Men of War, five hundred Flyboates, ten fire Ships, ſixty Pinks, and as many Scheling Boats*, &c. A good Army to be before hand with the *French*, and their Creatures in *England* too, ſet ſail in the midſt of Winter from the *Brill*, and whilſt he was coming, and after his firſt Landing, was ſtill further favour'd, by the following Actions and Behaviour of his Enemies.

I. For upon the News of his Highneſs's intended coming, King *James* to augment his Army, ſending for conſiderable Numbers of the *Iriſh* Papiſts, and ſome *Scotch* Highlanders, and viſibly ſhewing more confidence in them, than in his own Native *Engliſh*; made an end perfectly of alienating the hearts of his *Engliſh* Army from him, and gave them

most just grounds to fix their affections on the expected and blessed Prince, the hope of *England*'s best People; nay caused them now to believe entirely all that had been told them of the late King *James*, and his Jesuits Designs, and *Frenchified* Priests Intrigues, against them.

II. When our mighty Prince had set sail the first time, and was repuls'd by a grievous Tempest, the good Providence of the Lord turn'd even that to his Advantage; for having had the Prudence to publish in the *Harlaem* and *Amsterdams* Convent, that his losses and detriment by that grievous Tempest, were greater much than they in reallity were. And making a face of things as if his grand Design was thereby quite balked; it was very eagerly and readily believed, especially by the Court Cabal of Jesuits and Priests; nay, they imagined them still greater than was reported, and thereupon became so very secure in their own thoughts, that they concluded all danger past, and thereby still more and more alarm'd the whole Nation, and kept

kept their inclinations the more firm and cloſe, unto their Great and Heaven inſpired Deliverer. For that hot headed party, now as openly bragg'd in every Coffee-houſe, that God had defeated the *Hereticks*, and that the Noiſe of that Expedition, had only given the King a fair opportunity to increaſe his Army, wherewith he would now make himſelf Abſolute; and by the help of them, and the *French* together, chaſtice the proud Biſhops (as they fooliſhly call'd them) and the whole Church of *England*, and their Abettors, the Lawyers too; rout out the daring Prince out of the *Netherlands*, and exterminate the States of *Holland* as an unſufferable Preſident, of proſperous Rebellion, and of pernicious Conſequence to all Princes.

And among other Troops, they juſt now raiſed a new Regiment of Horſe-Guards, all notorious Papiſts for the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and committed the cuſtody of his Perſon to them only, and to the *Iriſh*.

III. After the renown'd Prince of *Orange*, and his Forces were happily land-

ed at *Tor-bay*, and had given Directions for the ſpeedy landing the reſt, and the Canon to be unſhip'd for the more conveniency at *Topſham*; the late King *James*'s Council, as influenc'd by the *French*, adviſed him to neglect ſending the body of *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Soldiers, in which he confided to attack the Princes Force, while they were ſo fatigued and diſabled, with the bitter Voyage they had undergone, and were not as yet, re-inforc'd by any *Refreſhments* or *Reſt*, or join'd by any Male-contents (as they call'd them) out of the Countrey, or from the late King's own Army; and rather to ſtay till he could aſſemble his whole Army, and provide a ſufficient train of Artillery, ſtore of Ammunition, &c. and be ready to March againſt them in Perſon to give them a formal Battel; which muſt be acknowledged, gave our renown'd Prince a convenient opportunity, to refreſh his Men and Horſe, and recruit what were wanting; and likewiſe to ſuch as were well affected to him in the Countrey, and in the King's Army, to go over to him.

IV. King

IV. King *James* by a ſtrange Fate, though ſo much *Frenchified*, yet being over perſwaded not to become too much dependant of the *French* King, refuſed till it was too late, to receive a *French* Army, though often preſs'd to it by *Barillon*; inſomuch that the *French* King finding he could not have his Will, to have a *French* Force admitted, ſtrong enough to Maſter both *England* and its King, and to have the *Engliſh* Forces inſtead of his own, to fight his Quarrels on the other ſide, gave the aforeſaid Counſel to the late King *James*, not to detach his *Scots* and *Iriſh*, againſt the Princes wearied Forces, for fear his *Engliſh* Army taking exceptions thereat might Rebel, and ſeize his Perſon in the mean time; but to march with his whole Army againſt them in Perſon, where one Nation might awe the other, and the *Engliſh* might have leſs cauſe of Exception, ſeeing ſome confidence ſtill repoſed in them; and the Kings preſence might keep them all in due *Decorum* and *Obedience*.

The *French*, though fearing ſome would deſert him, yet thought that e-

nough would still stay with the King, to keep up a Civil War, which would deprive the *Hollanders* and *Confederates* at least of the Forces they had lent for that Expedition; and which was more, of the Conduct of so great a General, as the Prince of *Orange*, and force King *James* the next Summer, to admit what number of *French* to help him, he should please to offer; and which he thought, he could easily send him by his own Fleet, with that part of King *James*'s that should remain firm to him, and so he should have his long desired ends at last.

V. Because King *James* had so stiffly refused a *French* Army for that present, and to part with his English, the *French* King in hopes that the late King would however find Friends enough, to keep the valiant Prince of *Orange* and his Forces employed for some years, without being able to assist the Confederates, and make both *England* and *Holland* the eager Prey to him at last; though he were in actual War with *Holland*, and had a numerous Army near their Frontiers, yet

yet forbore to make any Attempt upon them, for fear it ſhould hinder the Prince and his Forces from going for *England*; and ſo deprive him of the ſundry advantages he hoped to reap, by that Diverſion.

So true a Friend was he at the Bottom, to his poor deluded Ally's Intereſt, and ſo very much miſtaken in true Meaſures for promoting his own, by an over-ruling hand of Providence.

VI. And laſtly, the ſtrange unmanly fear, and unſteadineſs that appeared in the late King *James*, when he had the greateſt occaſion, to ſhew that Courage and Conduct, he had alwaies before pretended to; in not appearing firm to ſtand by thoſe, that otherwiſe, in all probability would have ſtood to him; even among the *Engliſh* Forces, as well as among the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry, and his actual deſerting them afterwards gave the laſt finiſhing Motion to the mighty and memorable Revolution that followed.

Thus you ſee, all theſe ſeveral ſteps of the Prince of *Orange*'s very Enemies, though

though directed as they thought by the best, safest and righteſt measures of Prudence and Policy against him, were all made by the Providence of Almighty God (who taketh the Wise in their own craftiness, and will suffer no enchantment against *Jacob* nor divination against *Israel*) to contribute to the more assured and speedy success of our noble Prince's Enterprise, so very justly and lawfully undertaken, by a loud Call and Commission from Heaven in his own Defence, and likewise in the Defence and Safety of the People, Church and Cause of God.

And by these strange means, it came to pass, that the magnanimous Prince, setting sail a second time from *Helle-voet-sluys*, with a prosperous Gale, though he suffer'd much again with his people afterwards, by rough Weather, and the incommodities of Landing in such a place, and his first uncouth Marches; yet Landing upon the 5*th.* of *November*, in the famous Year, 1688. just 100 years after the *Spanish* Invasion, and on the Anniversary of the *Gun-powder Treason*; as if design'd and ordain'd by *Heaven*

ven to deliver us, both from the inteſtine Contrivances of a Faction within us, and the approaching inundation of the *French* without us, now much more formidable than *Spain* was then, in leſs than ſix Weeks time, entred *Triumphantly into the Palace of our Capital City*, and by almoſt univerſal Conſent of the exceeding joyful Nation, of all Orders, Ranks and Degrees, inveſted on the Anniverſary of the Nativity of our Lord, with the Adminiſtration of the Government; as if by Divine appointment, preordain'd to be a temporal Saviour to theſe Nations, and to all his choſen People; *and by the peculiar Deligation and Commiſſion, of that King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, that Rules over the Kingdoms of Men, and gives them to whomſoever he will*: And then after he had by the general deſire, and humble importunity of the Subjects, called a *Convention of Eſtates*, was by them on the 13*th.* of *February*, 1688. conjointly with his Royal and virtuous Princeſs, declared the Rightful and undoubted King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and ſoon after of *Scotland*.

The

The late King *James* by sending his Queen and pretended Son, into *France* into the hands of a known Enemy of these Nations, and who had been the cause of all their manifold grievances; and by retiring thither afterwards, voluntarily of his own accord himself, having given infallible Evidence, to all the sober part of the Nation, that the Birth of that pretended Prince, was too dark a Contrivance to endure the clear light of a publick Examination in *Parliament*, and made all other expedients of resetling the shaken Government, redressing the multiplied grievances of the Subjects, and doing right to the most undoubted *Presumptive Heirs of the Crown*, altogether impracticable.

I forbear to insert here, all the particulars of his advances, towards the effecting so great and happy a *Revolution*; because they are fresh in the memories of all, and are known even to such as are but only mere strangers to us in these daies. And because I have already exactly enough, related them in my late *Diary*, of that *Memorable Expedition*, Printed for *Richard Baldwin*, 1689.

To

To which for thoſe points, I refer my Readers: The concluſion of all was, that Their Majeſties were on the 11*th.* of *April* following, moſt Solemnly Crown'd at *Weſtminſter*, by the *Noble and moſt Reverend Father in God, the Biſhop of* London, *aſſiſted with other Biſhops, to the great and inexpreſſible Joy and Satisfaction* of all their People; the Terrour and Amazement of their Enemies, and the Wonder and Surpriſe of the whole World.

A Revolution, which if it were miraculous in the Concurrence of ſo many ſeeming contrary, precedent and concomitant Cauſes, as we have ſhewed, was no leſs wonderful for the Laudable and Angel-like moderation of the chief inſtruments of it; namely, of the People and of the Gracious and Heavenly devoted Prince and Princeſs, to whom they humbly and earneſtly Addreſs'd. For the People had ſo much Affection and Reſpect to their late King, that they ſuffer'd ſo much, till they were almoſt reduced beyond Remedy, before they would ſeek one; and when they ſought and obtain'd one, ſought ſuch a one, as

was

was the most Natural and Consonant to the Duty and Respect they ow'd their King, that could be Imagined: For they sought to the next presumptive Heirs of his own Flesh and Royal Blood, against the false Game put upon them and the people, and even upon King *James* himself, by the Intrigues of a Foreign Prince, and a Subtil Popish Designing Step-mother, and Second Wife, together with the Help of *Jesuits* and *Priests*: And that was done, not Tumultuously, or by a Faction; but by the *Main Body of the Nation*, in the persons of their Chiefest Men of all Orders, Degrees and Interests, and by as Legal Representatives as the Juncture of Time and Affairs would permit (nay, I may assert, that that Most Honourable and August *Convention*, were as Lawful Representatives, and as Able Men, as the whole Kingdom could afford) And by their, Now, Most Excellent Majesties, with so much Softness, Care and Veneration, to the Person of the Late King, as infallibly declared to all Mankind, that they (yet) had preserv'd no small share of Affection, and Respect for him. So much,

much, as it plainly appeared ſince, he would not have reſerv'd for them, had he but prevail'd, or got them within the Verge of his Power. For, as our preſent Gracious Queen, then Princeſs of *Orange*, had earneſtly intreated Her dear Lord and Husband, the Prince, to be very careful in all the Courſe of His Expedition, of the Perſon of Her Father; which was back'd with the Inſtances of the Confederate Roman Catholick Princes. Thoſe Counſels, and Intreaties were, verily, ſo very conſentaneous to His own Sentiments, and Innate Inclinations, that he moſt readily and punctually obſerved, and performed them. For, when the Late King was ſeized and inſulted by the Mobb at *Feverſham*, as he attempted, in Diſguiſe, to have made his Eſcape, and paſs the Seas; He was very ſenſibly Concern'd, at the Affronts and Indignities done him, and took ſpecial care he ſhould be ſafely Re-conveyed out of the dangers of the then Exaſperated People, by his own Guards to *Whitehall*. And when he ſaw him ſo fully bent to Retire for *France*, Though it were, in many Reſpects, againſt his Own, and the Publick

lick Intereſt; yet he would not croſs him in it. And ſince he was ſo eagre upon it, had him Safe Conducted, by his own *Dutch Guards* to *Rocheſter*; and from thence to a Veſſel he had himſelf underhand provided, to Waft him ſafe where he would be; with private Command, He ſhould not be Moleſted, or Inſulted in his Paſſage, either by Sea or Land: Thus the Late King ABDICATED the Throne, and Retired to *France*; and ſo laudably and gloriouſly concluded this moſt Happy and Wonderful Revolution.

An

An Appendix;

Containing the Remarkable Providences that have continued to Bleſs and Protect their Excellent Majeſties, King William *and Queen* Mary, *ſince their firſt Happy Exaltation to the Imperial Throne of* GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Divine and Unſearchable Wiſdom and Juſtice, having through Two Mighty and Unparallel'd Revolutions, ſafely Conducted His preſent Majeſty to the Sovereign Throne of *Great Britain*; And made even the Oppoſitions and Stratagems of His Implacable Enemies of the *Roman* Faction, as he had formerly made thoſe In-

trigues of the Great *Constantine*'s Adversaries and Competitours, the most Operative and Instrumental of any other Causes, to the Exaltation of him to be a *Cæsar*, that he might be the better able to Combate and Subdue the Enemies of his Church: Has since, by so many Stupendious Proofs, shewed it self so particularly careful, as well of the Safety and Protection of Both their Majesties Sacred Persons, as of the Prosperity of their Designs; which, as they are, without Contradiction, Just in their Causes, have been all along no less Just and Glorious in their Ends: As being (without Controversie) in their whole Aim, directed purely to the Glory of God, *and the Common good of Mankind.* So that we may from thence, without any great Presumption hope; That the Supream Soveraign of the World, whose hand is not shorten'd, will not stop here; But has intrusted so much Clemency, Power and Prudence, in the hands of a Prince of such Matchless Moderation, Vertue and Integrity; that it might effectually be made use of, to the utter Defeating and Suppressing of that Monstrous

ſtrous Tyrant, againſt whom He hath begun to give us ſuch a Signal, and Remarkable Deliverance. And we truſt and pray, *That this All-wiſe and inſcrutable Being*, will never leave preſiding in His Royal Councils, nor going forth with His Fleets and Armies, till he hath by him, as another *Cyrus* or *Conſtantine*, perfected our Deliverance, both from the *French* and *Roman* Tyranny; and placed the ſtate of theſe *Three Nations*, and of all *Europe*, upon ſo firm and even a Balance, That no One Power on the whole Earth may ever be able to ſhake, or diſturb its Tranquility, in a long Series of years. And till, like His Renown'd Predeceſſor in theſe Iſlands, the Matchleſs *Conſtantine*, He has to the full deſerved the Title of *Reſtitutor Humani Generis*, or Reſtorer of Mankind. To proceed then.

The firſt thing His preſent Majeſty did, after His Happy Acceſſion to the Throne, was, by the Unanimous and Deliberate Advice, and Deſire of His People, to Proclaim War againſt the *French* King; and enter into a ſtrict Engagement with *Holland*, and the reſt of

the *Confederates*, for the *Common Defence* of the *Liberties of Europe*. And though His Majesty was forced a while to stay on this side the Seas, till Matters in the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* were so composed, that it might not be unsafe to leave them; And so could not appear for some time in Action against the Common Enemy. Yet he defeated the *Gallick* Tyrant of his Two great Expectations, *viz.* (1.) Of seeing the Force of *England* once more turn'd against *Holland*; And, (2dly,) Of seeing a Civil War ensue in *England*, which might give him a fair opportunity, under pretence of Assisting King *James*; of throwing in such a Force, that might, in the sequel, Enslave us all. Which disappointment made the Monsieur to fret in his Grease; to think, that by his neglecting, when time was, to Alarm the *Dutch* Frontiers with his Army, he had thereby given scope to his most dangerous Enemy, to take free and full possession, without hardly any Resistance, on the Kingdoms of his most Devoted and Powerful Ally; and now, at best, he could no way possible divert him, from turning

turning his Force directly againſt *France*; but by Fomenting a War in *Ireland*, which would be more difficult and expenſive to him, to maintain at that Diſtance, than to King *William*. Yet ſtill he had Giant-like hope, to keep him in play at leaſt ſome years, till the Confederates ſhould be wearied out on the other ſide, and he might, by that means, retrieve all again in *England*, and Re-eſtabliſh his Ally King *James* with the higher hand. But even here too Providence deceiv'd him, and did that Work, as it had done the others before. For our *Victorious King William*, much Quicklier, and by more effectual and ſucceſsful Means, than our Great Heroe himſelf, or any of us all did, or could in Humane Reaſon, or Prudence expect. But though the *Almighty Creator* was pleaſed generally to give a moſt ſurprizing Succeſs, to all that our truly Pious and Valiant King enterprized in Perſon: Yet, leaſt thoſe Proſperities ſhould lift up our hearts too high, and make us Attribute too much to our own Strength, they were allayed by ſome Rubs, in ſome other Rancounters, where His Majeſty was not,

nor could be present; As were sufficient to convince us, That though God did indeed favour the Just Cause, and Well-intended Designs of our Gracious Prince, whom His own Arm had placed over us: Yet, he was still Angry both with us, and our Allies; since neither their nor our Arms were ever observ'd to prosper so well under any other Chieftain, as that Great Prince, whose Exemplary Vertues we might as safely Imitate, as His Civil and Warlike Qualifications. *England*, 'tis true, had now by this time, excepting a very inconsiderable and disarm'd Party, unanimously Ranged it self under the Willing Obedience of Their present Majesties happy Government. But *Scotland* was still disturb'd, by the Influence of the late Viscount *Dundee*; And poor *Ireland* was in a manner totally under the Enemies Power; and provided with such an Army of Disciplin'd Natives, and so well-furnish'd with Warlike Necessaries, and Officers from *France*, that it perhaps could never boast the like, and they seem'd at least irrecoverably to have Rent that Kingdom from the *English Empire*. When it

it pleaſed *Almighty God* to animate a handful of Men, inconſiderable for all things but Undaunted Courage, and Zeal to their Religion and Ancient Liberties; when all the reſt of the Kingdom was already Subjected, to ſhut their Gates againſt a Power, which then ruled every where elſe about them: And even at a time, when they could have little or no hope of Relief from *England*, or elſewhere; vigorouſly to Defend a Town, but meanly Fortified, and worſe Provided; with a kind of Supernatural and Wonderful Valour, againſt a Numerous and Well-furniſht Army, headed by their King himſelf; and able General-Officers from *France*, Renown'd for their Conduct, and to hold it out againſt all Diſadvantages, to the Amazement of the *Whole World*, till Relief, though very ſtrangely by many cauſes delayed, much longer than 'twas thought poſſible they could ſtay for it, was brought them; and by that means a Way open'd to deliver that very Kingdom from the Oppreſſours, when they thought themſelves moſt ſecure, and firmly Poſted.

And, indeed, whosoever well considers the Vigorous Actions of the *Men of Derry*, and of those of *Inniskilling*, who took Arms about the same time, cannot but think they were influenc'd by something more than *Humane Courage*: Whilst their Enemies at the same time, were not only Infatuated in their Councils, but palled in their Valour, (though they had some very good Troops among them, both *English*, *Scotch* and *French*; by the unexpected daring Magnanimity of a few true Zealots for Religion and Liberty, whom, looking upon as *Desperado's*, they durst not fight with, and yet were as much afraid to let alone. They were Infatuated, I say, in their Counsels; For by the very best Relations, it appears, That, if they had Besieged *Derry* with their whole Army, and employed their best Disciplin'd, and most Warlike Troops to make the Attacks, they might easily have taken it, before any succour had come: Or, if they had altogether let it alone, or contenting themselves only with keeping a Blockade before it, and had sent a good part of their Army into *Scotland*, to the

Assistance

Assistance of the late *Viscount Dundee*, who was a Commander both of Courage and Conduct, and who had, by his Great Interest in the Highlands, and other parts, Raised no despicable Opposition against the Government: (I say) 'Twas the sense of very Understanding Men, as well of our Own, as the Enemies side, That if they had, in stead of Amusing themselves before *Derry*, sent Timely Assistance to *Dundee*, as he often and earnestly press'd the Lord *Melfort*, they had at least removed the Seat of the War out of their own Countrey; and found so much Work for King *William* nearer home, that it had been impracticable for Him to send any Succours at least that year to the *Protestants* any where in *Ireland*; So that *Derry*, and the *Iniskillingers* too, must needs have been Reduced at last of Course, and by Necessity, with little or no Fighting. But some of the *Irish* Officers, forsooth, must needs, in their profound Wisdom, Advise the late King *James* to a Medium, by making a slow and regular Siege with his worst Troops, under pretence of teaching these Men to be better Soldiers thereby, till by it he

he quite balkt and spoiled his poor Teagues at first dash, and lost his Opportunity of Assisting so brave a Servant as *Dundee* was, and carrying the War into *Scotland*, if not into *England* it self.

Which must be confess'd by all sober Christians, was another Instance how the *Divine Providence*, as it had begun, so continued still to Over-rule the Actions and Councils of the Enemies of our Blessed *Joshua* and Mighty Deliverer, and to make them all Contribute to the Accomplishment of that Great and Glorious Work it design'd by him, in such a Manner, that the Finger of God might appear in it, of more clear efficacy than the Power and Policy of Man. For, our Good *Theodosius* was always prevalent with God in Prayer; And, *Ubi Deus ardenter invocatur, victoria stat a Bona causa.* Therefore, as *Marcellinus* and *Claudianus* Spake, or Sang of this Battel, we may of this *Irish* War, &c.

O nimium

O nimium dilecte Deo cui militat æther.
Et conjurati veniunt ad Classica venti.

At last, the *Irish* had strongly Fortified, and Barricado'd the River leading to it: But notwithstanding all, that Distress'd Town was Reliev'd by *Major General Kirk*, after the *Dartmouth* Frigat had forced her way to it, over all those Impediments, and the Siege was effectually rais'd. The day before which, by another Strange Accident, inconsiderable in it self; But, by the *Guidance* of Heaven, made Instrumental to the further Mortification of our Enemies; A choice Body of about 6000 *Irish*, Commanded by one of their best Officers, Major *General Mackarty* were defeated by about 2000 *Inniskillingers*; by occasion of a mistake of the Word of Command among the *Irish*: For it seems *Mackarty* perceiving the Courageous *Inniskilling*-Men Charge the Right Wing of his *Irish* very desperately, ordered some of his Choice Men to *Face to the Right*, and March to the Relief of their Companions; but the Officer who carried the Orders,

Orders, mistook, and Commanded the Men, in stead of Facing to the Right, *To Face to the Right-about*, and so March; upon which, the *Irish* in the Rear, seeing their Front look with their Faces towards them, and move, thought they had been running, and so immediately in a Terror, threw down their Arms, and run away; which the rest seeing, run after them for Company, and so were most of them cut off, or Drown'd in *Lough's* and *Bogs*; and *Mackarty* himself taken Prisoner.

Afterwards, when Duke *Schomberg* went over but with a small Army of new raised Men, though, as it usually happens to *English* Armies new-raised, when they first came into a strange Countrey, many of our Men died, and the whole Army was brought into a low condition by bad Weather, Lodging and Diet; nay, and by their own Lazines in great part, in not Hutting themselves like Men more used to War. Yet the Enemies had not the Policy or Courage to make use of the many advantages they had over us, in that long time that our Army was thus languishing. But trifled away their

their opportunity, in hopes of the effect of a Plot, laid by ſome *French Traitors* among us, which God ſeem'd to have permitted, in order to encourage them for to flatter themſelves with vain hopes, and to make them paſs over, or ſlip thoſe other ſeaſonable and likely opportunities they had to have deſtroyed us. Would they have been contented to uſe fair Force, rather than Treachery, odious to God and Man.

But to paſs by all thoſe leſſer events, and haſten to the main Action, in which *His Gracious Majeſty* was preſent; And which gave the Great Turn of the Scale towards the Reducing of that Kingdom.

The next year being 1690, His *Majeſty King William*, being fully reſolv'd to puſh the *Iriſh* War to an end, or fall in the Attempt; that ſo he might have liberty, ſolely and wholly, next year, againſt his Capital Enemy the *French* Tyrant, who had brought ſo many Miſeries upon all *Europe*, and had occaſion'd all the Misfortunes of his Deluded Ally King *James*, and having by the Death of *Dundee*, ſuppreſt, in great meaſure, the

Inſurrecti-

Insurrection, or Stirs in *Scotland*, left *Kensington* the 4th of *June*, 1690, and Embarking at *Highlake* on the 12th, arriv'd on the 14th safely at *Carrickfergus*; And on the 27th of *June* following, assembled a Royal Army of about 36000 as Brave Men, as *Europe*, or the World could shew; of *English*, *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Germans* and *French*, provided as well with all Necessaries, both for the Mouth and War; as could be desired. So much of Life and Circumspection had his Excellent Majesty's Presence given to all Needful Orders for that purpose. When he was arrived at his Army, he was continually in action, and observing the Goodness of the Countrey, as he rid along; he admired the Fertility of its soil, and pleasing Aspect of its Landskips; and said, it was well worth fighting for. And now, understanding that the *Irish* Army was retired over the *Boyn*, He Marched with all speed and diligence after them; And being advanced near the River, hard by a Pass, called *Old-Bridge*, he was so Adventurous, as to stand on the side of a Bank, within Musquet-shot of the Ford, to observe the posture

posture of His Enemies. Which, though he saw well-fenced, and a River not easily passable, and that was well-fortified with Canon, and other strong Defences against him: Yet, knowing that the safety of *Europe*, in great Measure, at that Juncture, depended upon some bold *Master Stroke*, in that Countrey; without which, all that he had hitherto done, and ventured for our Rescue and Security, would be but lost: He resolv'd therefore to venture through all Difficulties whatsoever, obeying the Great *Call of Providence*, rather than that so Noble and Happy a Revolution should fail for want of Courage in him; Who is acknowledged by his Enemies to be a Prince of no small Spirit and Valour, and had made it appear to the World, in all the Course of His Life. After he had, with those Intentions, viewed them a while, he was pleased to sit down on the Ground, to Refresh himself; which some Principal Persons of the Enemies side having observed, they caused a small Party of Horse to advance slowly upon a Plowed Field, over against where His Majesty was, and slily to drop two Field-

Field-pieces, undiscover'd, by a Hedge in the same Field, and so retired; leaving only some Gunners to Manage them, who lay sculking, still and quiet, till His Majesty was Re-mounted; and, Dreaming of no Danger at all, was Riding softly back again; But then the Rogues Fired furiously, and, at the first shot, killed two Horses and a Man, about 100 yards from the King; and, at the second, had like to have given a very fatal Stroke, both to these Kingdoms and the whole Confederacy; by Quenching the Light, Joy and Hope of our *Israel*; the Bullet Grasing upon the Bank of the River, and thence Rising towards the King, with a slanting Motion, glanced over His Right Shoulder, taking off a Piece of His Coat; Tore part of the King's Anointed Body; But, being turn'd off short by the hand of some Guardian-Angel, Commission'd by the Lord *Jehovah*, touched not His Precious Life; nor so much as gave him any wound grievous enough to hinder Him from continuing with His Army, and Ordering the Remarkable Action that soon followed. For as soon as he had changed His

His Coat, and had His Wound dreſſed, He ſpent the moſt part of the remainder of that Day in Diſpoſing His whole Army for the next day's Work; and then on the Morrow, being *Tueſday*, the firſt of *July* following, early in the Morning, with full Truſt in the Protection of the Lord of Hoſts Himſelf, which He had found ſo ſignally attended His Royal and Sacred Perſon, He very Courageouſly forces His Paſſage over the *Boyn*, and gives ſuch a ſudden Defeat to the Enemy, though Poſted with all manner of Advantages on the other ſide; That while *Hiſtory* ſhall at all Subſiſt, will never be forgotten, neither by Friends nor Foes.

I ſhall not here Deſcribe that Famous Battel, which is ſo well Related by other Pens, whoſe Writings are now in every ones hand; but ſhall onely Remark the *Chain of Providences*, that ſeem'd ſtill continuedly to run through that whole Tranſaction, as well as the precedent ones.

It is enough to say, that in it, *the King behaved himself*, as always on the like occasions, both as a valiant Soldier, and a wise General.

And though some out of pure Tenderness to his Royal Person, have presum'd to accuse him of Rashness, in exposing himself both to the Accident of the common Shot, and venturing upon so desperate an attempt, as the passing such a scurvy River as the *Boyn*, at such vast disadvantages; yet when it shall be well weighed, that the *French* at that time, had given a very smart blow to the Confederates, at *Flerus* in the Netherlands; that by Treachery or Cowardice, or both among our selves, they had in some sence beaten the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets, so that they hover'd daily about our Coasts.

That *Scotland* was not quite appeased, and *England* at that time big, as was strongly presumed of a horrible Plot, ready to break out upon the landing of any number of the Enemy, who were now (as 'twere) Masters of the Seas, and were thought in a posture after *Flerus* Battel, to have been able to spare Men

Men enough for ſuch an Exploit; and when all *Holland* was in an Uproar, at the ſuppoſed foul Play they believed they had received from the *Engliſh*, in the late Sea Fight; and the all of the whole Confederacy, ſeem'd to depend of ſome fortunate ſtroke from him. Inſtead of taxing our Valiant and Politick Prince with Raſhneſs, we ought rather to admire and adore God's goodneſs, in inſpiring him with ſo much Courage, fit for ſuch an extraordinary Occaſion at that critical time. And impute the ſtrength and laudable warmth of his Faith in God, and Zeal for his glory and ſervants good, in his victorious Majeſty, in taking a Reſolution to fight at all Hazards on that preſſing occaſion, to be a call of Providence; which for the common intereſt, he moſt willingly obeyed, relying confidently upon the Protection of the Almighty alone, to go through with his undertaking.

Moſt certain it is, that he thereby recover'd both us, and the whole Confederacy, from another very low ebb of Fortune, the publick Enemy would elſe once more have reduced us to, and put

himself and them in a condition the next year, to carry back Terrour to the Triumphing Foe. But there was still as I find by very credible Evidence, another main reason, that urged a necessity for this Battel.

For that upon the News that Sir *Cloudsly Shouel* after he had landed his Majesty, was order'd to sail immediately with his Squadron, to join the Grand *English* Fleet, and that all our Ships with Provisions, and other necessaries for the War, were left in *Carrick-Fergus Bay*, with little or no Convoy.

The *French* were sending ten small Frigats, and ten Privateers into the Chanel to burn them; which if it had been done, then all our Communication from *England*, had been cut in a manner off, and our Army forced to subsist upon the small pittance they could find in a wasted Countrey, or else starve; or at least we had been debarr'd of those necessaries, without which we could not have made any Defence, nor Offence in War. And this design of the *French*, being made known to His Majesty, who wanted not good intelligence, and that the *French* and

Irish

Iriſh Officers, as truſting in the Succeſs of that Stratagem, unanimouſly agreed to retreat towards *Athlone* and *Limerick*, in hopes that they ſhould have King *William* and his Army a much cheaper Penni-worth, when they were half ſtarv'd, than at that time; and though King *James* was againſt that motion, yet for fear they ſhould over-rule him and be gone, and the *French* ſhould in the mean while, execute their Exploit. His Heroical Majeſty is ſuppoſed upon that as well as other Conſiderations, to have haſten'd the Battel; in which theſe following things ſeem further very much reſembling peculiar effects of Providence; the one was, That in the Fight out of an imprudent complaiſance to the *Iriſh*, who would have the Poſt of Honour, the *Iriſh* foot were ſet to guard the chief Paſſes; whereas, had the *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, or *French* been put in their places, 'tis generally thought the attempt would have been much more doubtful.

And the ſecond was, that the late King without ſtaying to rallie his Forces, who were many of them ſtill entire, made haſt to *Waterford*, where meeting

with ſome of the *French* Ships, deſign'd to burn our Proviſion and Ammunition Veſſels; he told them 'twas too late, for all was loſt, and ſo put them quite off the deſign; whereas had he let them have proceeded, they might ſtill have done us that miſchief. That together with the news of the defeat at *Flerus*, and the *French* being maſters at Sea, that preſently after arriv'd among the *Iriſh* and *French* too, after he and thoſe Ships were gone, might have ſtruck fair to have put them in a Condition to recover their Loſſes, and repay themſelves doubly.

In fine, the ſudden and unexpected arrival of King *James* in *France*, after the *French* King had juſt before raiſed his depreſs'd peoples Expectations ſo high, as to make them believe King *William* was dead; quite ſlurr'd the mighty Monſieur, and made him appear very ſneakingly, and little to his own people, and moſt ridiculous to Foreigners, and every way much broke his meaſures.

After which laſt puſillanimous and ſhamefull fight, the late King fell into as great Diſreputation among the *Iriſh*, as he

he had before gain'd upon his firſt Deſertion among the *Engliſh* Army. *Sarsfield*, not long after ſpeaking of the Action at the *Boyn*, ſaid thus much to the Honour of King *William*, and contempt of King *James*, *That if we would change Kings, they would fight it over again and beat us.*

Again, at the firſt ſeige of *Limerick*, as his gracious Majeſty was riding ſoftly towards *Cromwel*'s Fort, had not his uſual good Angel, by God's Commandment preſerv'd him, he had been like to have been taken off by another fatal ſtroke. The aforeſaid ſudden arrival of the late King *James* in *France*, and the ill Character he gave of the poſture of affairs there, and of the *Iriſh* as Men that would not fight, was the cauſe that the *French* King, even after King *William* had raiſed his Siege before *Limerick*, and was departed for *England*, ſent poſitive Orders to Count *Lauzun*, with all his *French* to quit *Ireland* and return home, whilſt there appeared freſh hopes of recovering in part their former loſs, and of protracting the War, at leaſt defenſively in *Connaught*; though afterwards

wards upon better Information, he sent counter Orders, when it was too late.

I shall mention but two more Observations, and then follow His Majesty to another Scene.

Another great Blunder the *French* committed, was, That following the *Irish* more than their own Interest, which must be acknowledged a fault not very usual with them; they neglected to fortifie *Kingsale*, one of the most commodious Havens, for the convenience of their Fleets in the World, and whereby they might have extreamly annoyed our *Western* Trade, and secured their own Ships of War upon all Accidents; and amused themselves with fortifying *Limerick*, which could be of very little or no use to them in that Juncture. And secondly, after so much cost and pains bestowed upon *Limerick*, they neglected to send the necessary supplies to it, till 'twas too late, and thereby left King *William* at full Liberty to turn all his whole Force towards themselves in *Flanders*, as he has done since. These I conceive, considering all circumstances, *are most convincing Marks, of an Almighty and Overruling*

ruling Power, that directed the Counſels of the moſt Politick Court in the whole world, upon thoſe occaſions to our magnanimous Prince's advantage, and even made them contribute very much to the ſpeedy Reduction of a Kingdom, they had the greateſt inclination and intereſt in the World, to preſerve ſure footing in.

The next year being 1691. His moſt Excellent Majeſty, met and faced them in *Flanders*, and though he was not ſo Fortunate, as to hinder them from taking *Mons*, yet he acted ſo Wiſely and Valiantly, as to let the whole World ſee, 'twas none of his fault that as brave and bold a ſtroke, was not ſtruck there in Defence of that, as at the *Boyn*, and he kept the formidable Enemy all that Campagne, in ſuch Awe and Terrour, that their old Fox *Luxemburg*, as able a General as he is accounted, durſt not venture Battel, ſo long as he continued with the Army, though it were ſeveral times offer'd him with advantage; but only to ſave his Credit, indeed when King *William* was gone, at the cloſe of the Campagne, he fell briskly upon the Confederates

derates Rear, though he got nothing at all by it. That his haughty Maſter, might have at leaſt, ſome ſhadow of a Pretence, to keep up his deſponding Peoples ſinking Spirits, with the Noiſe and empty Sound of a pretended Victory. But to paſs by that unactive year, when they would not let His Majeſty come at them, neither by Sea nor Land, and come we to this laſt Campagne of, 1692. which was remarkable for the Enterpriſes of *three Kings*, all ſtiling themſelves Kings of *France*, viz. *William* King of *Britain* and *Ireland*, in *Flanders* at the head of the Confederate Army. *Lewis* the *French* King before *Namur*, with an Army of about 130000 *French*, *Iriſh*, and *Swiſs*, and the late King *James* at the head of 15 or 16000 *French* and *Scots*, on the Coaſt of *Normandy*, with a Popiſh Plot in *England* to favour them.

Flanders was now filled with above 300000 armed warlike Soldiers and 100000 Horſe, and the Sea covered with two of the moſt Numerous and Glorious Fleets, that ever beſpread the Ocean, conſiſting of above 150 great Men of War,

War, the moſt Beautiful and Magnificent that ever were; eſpecially, the *French* Royal Sun: The great Sea-wonder of the Age, admired by all for the Beauty of her Shape and Proportion; the curioſity of her Painting and Carving, the Number, Size, and Quality of her Guns, and the incomparable richneſs of her Gilding; which made her of very great value, and emboldened her preſumptuous Maſter to inſcribe on her this proud Motto; *Je ſuis L'unique ſur L' Onde Comme mon maitre eſt dans le monde*, i. e. I only on the Sea command, as my Maſter doth on Land. And both the *French* King, and the late King *James* truſting to ſuch vaſt Forces by Sea and Land, but more to their dark Contrivances, thought they had taken ſuch ſure and infallible Meaſures, not only to reduce *England* to King *James*, or rather to the *French* Power, but even to have blown up the whole Confederacy, with one Summers Effort, that they bragg'd of it publickly before all the World as of a thing done, and declared by their Miniſters, in the *Northern Courts*, that their deſigns were ſo ſurely laid, that

that nothing but God could deſeat them. Which Arrogancy, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, not ſuffering, by the ſequel ſhewed them and us too, that his own omnipotent Arm deſeated them of the main and moſt wicked aims they level'd at, leaving to men, only to do the remainder of the Work that had been inſignificant without thoſe happy intervening Providences.

For whereas the *French* King truſted indeed, ſomething upon the intrigues of ſome Traytors in *Namur*, and among the *Spaniards*, and very much upon his puiſſant Force by Sea and Land. Yet he repoſed much more confidence, in the Execution of theſe four following Projects, for which he thought he had taken infallible meaſures, if any of which, and much more, if all had taken effect, he had moſt certainly compaſs'd his moſt pernicious ends, either in whole or in great part.

I. The firſt was, to get out his Fleet before the Confederates Fleets were joined, if it were poſſible; and land an Army of 15 or 20000 Men in *England* to join with the Jacobites here. II. If

II. If they could not do that time enough, at leaſt to debauch a part of our Fleet, to deſert and come over to them, and then to beat the reſt, and land their Army, and at leaſt to raiſe a Civil War here, that ſhould detain King *William*, till they ſhould ſubdue the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Netherlands.

III. To ſeize our moſt gracious Queen *Mary* by the help of the Party, form'd by them here, in order to that end, and tranſport her into *France*, to be made a Sacrifice to that Tyrant's Intereſt, or if they could not otherwiſe ſecure her, moſt Barbarouſly to aſſainate her.

IV. And laſtly, moſt barbarouſly to kill our gracious Deliverer, King *William*, any manner of way. The firſt of theſe, *viz.* Their getting out their Fleet, and landing an Army before ours could get to Sea, was only (all men know) hindred by God himſelf; who ſent not only contrary Winds in the Chanel, which hindred the Fleet they had in the Ocean, from approaching us, but even ſhattered their other Fleet, in the Mediterranean

terranean, with ſuch an horrible Tempeſt, That two of their biggeſt Ships, were miſerably wreckt, and the others kept back, that they could not come in any time to join the reſt in the Channel, to prevent the diſmal overthrow they afterwards received.

The ſecond was diſappointed by their failure in the firſt, and ſtedfaſt fidelity of our Officers and Seamen; but the diſcomfiting or overthrow of our Enemies at Sea, though the Courage and Conduct of our brave Admirals and Seamen, had, it muſt be own'd, no ſmall ſhare in the Execution of it; was in ſome meaſure cauſed by a lying Spirit, which entred into the Mouths of the *Jacobite* Correſpondents, of thoſe two *Roman* Catholick Kings; and by telling them what Sea-officers they had gain'd, and how generally the *Engliſh* Sea-men were alienated from their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for want of Pay, *&c.* which perſwaded them to ſend Expreſs Orders to their Fleet, though ſcarce 50 Sail of Capital Ships, without ſtaying for their *Tholoun* Squadron, to fall upon ours, which was much ſuperiour

in

in Number and much more in Quality, of Experienc'd and Courageous Officers and Seamen, which proved an almoſt incurable Blow, to their power at Sea, and daſht all their Projects upon *England* into pieces, loſing them 25 of their biggeſt Ships, ſome thouſands of their beſt Sea-men, and particularly their gawdy Sea Idol, the *Golden Sun*, that had been the work of twenty years, and had coſt more than the Revenues of ſome Kingdoms, which was Sacrified to the Flames in a few Minutes, as an earneſt perhaps of the Future Fate, of that preſumptuous *Phaæton*, its Maſter; who ſo injuriouſly to the Bright Sun in the Firmament, and its moſt glorious maker, has ſo long uſurp'd the Title, and Character of the Sun, though like the youngſter he imitates, he has been Famous for nothing, but ſetting the World in a conſuming Blaze, and laying ſtately Palaces and Cities, into ruinous heaps.

And laſtly, as for the Plots againſt both Their *Sacred Majeſties Royal Perſons*, which, had they ſucceeded, had proved more fatal to theſe Kingdoms; nay, to the Common Intereſt of *Europe*

rope, than all the rest: Can we pretend to have detected them by any foresight of ours? If any of us do; it is more than I am confident *Their Majesties* themselves will; who thankfully own, that even when they thought of no such matter, the Execrable Design, and Diabolical Plot against *His Majesties Royal Person*, was very Providentially Discovered by one of the Accomplices: I pray, Who detected it, but Ὁ Θεὸς, the All-seeing Eye, and Searcher of the Heart, when 'twas so very nigh its Execution? That it strikes a Great Horrour in good and honest Men, and makes my hands to shake, and joynts to tremble but to think of it.

So that the *French Nero* had some reason to brag, his Measures were so surely laid, that none but *Almighty God* could defeat them. For I conceive 'tis plain, and without Controversie, That none but the Almighty Being could Mollifie one of those Obdurate Sons of Violence, and bring him to so much Remorse, or Compunction, as generously to detect his Comrade in Iniquity: Who, to the shame, and eternal Ignominy of that

that Grand Engine of Satan, the *French Tyrant*; ſufficiently proved by his Chief Miniſter of State's own Hand, who ſet them on Work. And had not this Diſcovery (ſo cloſely laid as 'twas) been timely made, Alas! What would our Fleets or Armies have ſignified? but to Contribute the more to our Swift Deſtruction, by the Mutual Jealouſies and Diviſions, attended with Confuſion; that would have enſued among them, upon ſo very Diſmal an Accident? The ſame *Providence* is no leſs Remarkable, in the Detection of the other Plot, againſt our Vertuous and Pious Queen, and the Government here: Yet ſo very Gracious and Merciful have their Majeſties been, even to a kind of Crime, That none but their Princely Hearts would Pardon, &c.

That none but *Granvale* himſelf, that Hell-hound, who was to have Aſſaſſinated our Sovereign King *William*, was Executed, for all theſe Horrid Contrivances. And therefore, as we are in Duty bound to Pray; So we may, with Aſſurance hope from thence, That thoſe Darlings of Heaven, who are ſo

very averſe to all Cruelty, will never fall by it; But that the Angel of the Lord will ſtill Encamp round about their Sacred Perſons, to Protect them from all Dangers, &c.

Thus all theſe (*Four*) Fine Projects, to the Great Grief of that Falſe Court, were rendred Abortive, by the *Care of Heaven.* However the *French* King, what by the help of his Golden Lewiſſes, and Inteſtine Treachery; And the unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather, hindring our Great Prince from approaching to Attack him, took *Namur*; God not being willing perhaps to deſtroy this Grand Enemy of His Truth and Peace at once, for Reaſons known to himſelf; but to let this Proud *Pharaoh* have ſome encouragement, ſtill to venture upon ſome other Enterpriſe; till the Harveſt of his Abominations is full ripe for the Sickle, and to make his final Ruine and Deſtruction ſo much the more Remarkable, as it is longer deferr'd. However, that very ſame year, at the enſuing Battel of *Steenkirk*, Our Heroical King ſhewed *Monſieur Lewis's* General *Luxemburg*, That neither Hedges, nor Ditches, or any

any other Fences, were always sufficient Obstacles against True Valour, once Resolv'd, and fully Provoked; and made the *French* feel that day, that He was Born on Purpose, to be a Scourge to their Insolence; and beat down their Pride. Since, with but a part of His Army, he had put them so much in danger of a Total Defeat; that had not some Accidents, or Mistakes, hindred the coming up of the rest of the Confederate Forces, the Date of the *Greatness* of *Lewis* the XIVth, had, in all probability, Expired, with the end of that fierce and Bloody Battel. Which, by the loss of so many Officers, Nobility and Gentry as were there slain; made the Drapers of *Paris* regain no inconsiderable part of the loss of Trade they had suffered by the War, and secretly Sing Jubilate to the Courageous *King William of Great Britain*, their Benefactor; whilst their Lordly Customers Sung a Melancholick *De profundis*. Neither was Providence, in this hot Action, one of the Bloodiest, and Fiercest since the War, less mindful of His Majesties Royal Person, so dear to a Multitude of Nations, than it

had been, upon all other Occasions, tho he was exposed to the continual Fire, both of the Great and Small Shot of the Enemies; and was as deeply as any Engaged in the Warmest part of the Medley, from the Beginning to the end.

And now *His Majesty*, with a Victorious Navy, and more Powerful Army than ever yet, already flusht in *French* Blood, and Fired with Indignation, because they were last time so unluckily Robb'd of their Victory that was before them, had not some of the Confederates made a False Step; is Prepared once more to March against the same Enemies, and to Attack them briskly in their most sensible part, even in their own Countrey; of whose Heroical proceedings, if any Prognosticks may be made, without offending the *Most High God*, I think, in Humane probability, we may promise our selves all prosperous Success (if the National Crying Sins do not hinder it) since Providence has already been pleased to give us some Earnests and Pledges of the Continuance

of

of her uſual Favours; that ſeem to me to Promiſe Greater Proſperity than ever to our *Mighty Monarch's* Vigorous Endeavours for the Common Good. Since, the Monſieurs have been terribly baffled at *Rhineberg*, by the Exceſſive Rains, that gave time for Succours to advance, and the Troops of *Heſſe* to come up. And the reſt of their Winter-Work in *Flanders* has been utterly ſpoiled, by the ſudden and Prodigious fall of the late Snows; And their Deteſtable Plots, the one upon *Piedmont*, and the other upon the *Spaniſh* Fleet, in the Poſt of *Naples*, moſt ſtrangely diſcover'd, juſt in the Nick of Time; The one, by falſe ſteps of ſome of the *Plotters*; and the other, as we hear, and are inform'd, by Advice from the *Pope* Himſelf; as much *Frenchified* as ſome report him to be; but ſix bare hours before the *French* Squadron appeared there. And their *Mediterranean* Fleet, almoſt as roughly handled, and as much Damag'd, by another late Dreadful Tempeſt, as 'twas the laſt year by our *Engliſh* Navy, being now driven back again, in a very ill Plight to *Thoulon*: Where it muſt Refit, before it can

Rejoyn their Fleet in the Ocean; to the Great Retarding, and I Hope, and Pray, to the Total Defeating of their Principal Deſigns at Sea this year. And their Land-Forces are in ſuch ill-plight, by the Foreſaid Diſappointments; that (through God's Mercy to theſe Nations) they never were ſo backward in the Field as now: And therefore having loſt the Sole Advantage almoſt, they had always over us, of taking Places, as well as the Field before us; We may juſtly hope, that the *French Pharaoh* and his Armies are near an Overthrow; and their Proſperities not far from a *Period:* And that the Eternal God, whoſe Eyes run too and fro, throughout the whole Earth, will ſtill be pleaſed to ſhew Himſelf Strong in the Behalf of our Gracious King (whoſe Heart no doubt is perfect towards Him) and make all His Noble Enterprizes to Succeed, till He hath once more added the Ancient Crown of *France* to the Three *Britiſh* Ones, which He already has Given Him: Or, at leaſt, that God of His Great Goodneſs will lower it, ſo that it may pay Due Homage to *England* again; And be our

of

of a Condition any more, to Disturb the Tranquility of God's Church, and the Civil State of *Europe*.

GOD Save KING *WILLIAM*
And QUEEN *MARY*.

AMEN.

FINIS.